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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Ship Hit Off East Coast; Drug Price Indictments; Goebbels Admits Unrest

The World's Day—February 6, 1942

Washington: 18th Attack Off Atlantic Coast

The Navy Department announced that the tanker India Arrow, owned by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company of New York, had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic Coast. Twelve survivors reached Atlantic City, N. J. They said 26 crew members were missing. The India Arrow is the 18th ship reported attacked by enemy submarines off the United States and Canadian Coasts. Of the 17 previous attacks 16 have resulted in sinkings; one ship, the tanker Malay, made port. The India Arrow, built in 1921 at Quincy, Mass., is listed as an 8,327-ton vessel, 468.3 feet long.

The Justice Department announced that a Federal grand jury at Newark, N. J., had indicted the National Wholesale Druggists Association, 23 of its members and 29 officers and agents on a charge of conspiring to violate the Sherman Antitrust Act. The indictment charged fixing of the margin of profits on drugs for wholesalers.

Substantial rises in war production during the past month was reported to President Roosevelt by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. [Financial Page.]

Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, J. M. Elizadale, took the oath of office as Minister without portfolio in the Cabinet of President Quezon and as a member of Mr. Quezon's Council of State. He was appointed to these additional positions Sept. 29, 1941, but the official ceremony was deferred by the war.

George Hill, second secretary to Representative Fish (R), of New York, was sentenced in Washington District Court to serve from two to six years in prison for perjury. Mr. Hill was convicted on two counts of testifying falsely before a District of Columbia grand jury investigating Nazi propaganda activities—falsely denying he knew George Sylvester Viereck, a registered German agent, and falsely denying he ordered mailbags containing franked Congressional matter placed in a storeroom of Representative Fish.

Axis propaganda is seeking to divide the United Nations by fostering suspicion and distrust, Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, warned. [Page 6.]

In Europe: Discontent Admitted by Goebbels

Discontent in Germany over the campaign in Russia and food and fuel shortages within the Reich, was admitted by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. [Page 7.]

Premier Mussolini will preside over a meeting of the Italian Cabinet called for tomorrow, it was announced in Rome.

Premier Mussolini has ordered all Italian public officials and employees to sign for service in the armed forces, the Rome Radio said.

United States occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon—in conjunction with Canadian forces—was hinted at in London by Free French sources, who predicted an "early solution."

New England: Bay State Tags at $10.06 a Ton

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced the sale of the old Massachusetts automobile registration plates as scrap steel to the Bethlehem Steel Company at $10.06 a gross ton, f. o. b. the Norfolk State Prison Colony.

End to Massachusetts meal tax confusion was foreseen as Governor Saltonstall asked Tax Commissioner Long to confer with Attorney General Bushnell about Legislature's intent. [Page 2.]

Gas masks and steel helmets, to be given communities by the Federal Government, will come to New England with a special U. S. priority. [Page 5.]

Bus and subway systems should expand services to handle persons whose cars are forced off the road, urged Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board. [Page 2.]

War powers of Governor Saltonstall must be used "sparingly," the Chief Executive told his aids in the Massachusetts State House. [Page 2.]

The War: Nazi Air Aid Reaches East Front

Russia: German air-borne reinforcements were admitted by the Soviet to have strengthened German resistance, while German dispatches told of the participation of Italian aircraft on the Russian Front for the first time. [Page 7.]

Africa: Axis capture of Tmimi, 60 miles west of Tobruk, was claimed by Rome, and substantially confirmed by British dispatches.

Philippines: American artillery fire destroyed enemy gun emplacements bordering Manila Bay believed intended for shelling Corregidor fortress, General MacArthur reported; seven Japanese transports were landing fresh troops in the Lingayen Gulf.

Dutch East Indies: Japanese claimed to have sunk two Dutch cruisers and to have heavily damaged a Dutch and a United States cruiser of the Marblehead class in Java waters. Japanese also were reported to have occupied Samarinda, an oil city, 60 miles north of Balik Papan on the east coast of Borneo.

Burma: British Imperial troops were still holding the line of the Salween River 100 miles east of Rangoon, although Rangoon was raided seven times at night until American volunteers and British airmen attacked the invaders at daybreak and downed at least 10.

Singapore: Besieged British Imperials prepared to resist attacks as exchange of artillery fire crossed the Johore Strait.

In the air: Intensification of Nazi raids on Malta was seen in a BBC report that the British fortress had sustained its longest daylight air raid of the war.

At sea: Allied shipping losses are higher than they have been in the past six months, the Admiralty announced, predicting intensified U-boat action off the United States east coast.

Americas: Panama Cuts Food Import Duties

Panama ordered reductions in duties on imported foodstuffs to meet increasing consumer costs and commodity scarcities.

President Batista of Cuba, long a colonel while active head of the Cuban Army, became a major general on the reserve list under a new wartime reorganization law.

Paraguay banned permanently three news agencies of Germany, Italy, and Japan—Transocean, Stefani, and Domei, respectively—reliable sources reported at Asuncion.

Brazil's Ministry of Aeronautics authorized the Condor Syndicate to resume its airline operations but specified it must first state the nationality of the company. United States Embassy officials contend the concern maintains German connections; its officials say the line now is completely Brazilian.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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FAIR · RAIN · WARMER · CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Detroit Goal: A 'Niagara' Of Arms by 1943

Present trickle flowing from auto plants is expected to become irresistible torrent.

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. The industry invited newspapermen to see what was taking place. Following is another chapter in a series published in The Christian Science Monitor.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 6—I came away from Detroit with one firm conviction: America is going to win this war.

After watching what Detroit is doing and planning in the way of war production, that was the dominant reaction that was left when I came away. America is going to win this war but on one condition.

There is that single qualification. Time after time during the day, as the newspaper party moved through noisy gun plants, tank plants, airplane engine and parts plants, and watched the automobile industry scrapped and the new war industry either taking its place or already installed, the same thought and qualification occurred.

General Opinion

America will win this war—if it lasts long enough. The guns and tanks and airplanes that are going to be manufactured in a Niagara of production in 1943 are not going to help General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines today. But help is on its way, help of a size so vast that it really surpasses comprehension. A considerable amount already is being fashioned and the amount grows every day. However the vast bulk of it is still in the future.

If the war can be made to last long enough, the democracies will win. That is the story of Detroit, and I do not believe there was a member of our newspaper party who did not agree and share that conclusion.

Another thought kept occurring. Although Detroit is not able to help General MacArthur in the Philippines, General MacArthur, I believe, is helping Detroit every second of every hour.

The thought of that gallant group of Americans and half-trained Filipinos doggedly fighting every inch of their retreat, hitting back when least expected, making the enemy pay for every yard of

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Cat Sent From Hawaii; Trip Home Cost $18

By the Associated Press

Merrimac, Mass., Feb. 6

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Clarence M. Bowley and their two children remained at Honolulu, Hawaii, after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor—but they evacuated their cat.

The all-white animal arrived at the family home this week after a 19-day trip at a cost of $18.

His swift dash to cover when a photographer's flash bulb went off indicated that he was not completely broken to warfare.

Farm Output Of Bay State Is Aimed High

Massachusetts farmers are today pledged to the greatest food-producing program in the history of their State.

From Great Barrington to Nantucket, 24,000 Massachusetts farmers have oversubscribed a program of abundance far in excess of the goal set by Claude A. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

They have indicated their intention of contributing their share, and more, to national granaries low on eggs, milk, vegetables and other farm products. They have assumed the job of feeding themselves, their brothers in the army and in defense plants, the United Nations, and of creating stockpiles of food for war-ravaged countries when peace is won. They have tacitly accepted the challenge to feed the world.

Not alone, of course. Farmers throughout the country are aware of the demands for increased production. But the returns of the survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board in Massachusetts have been startling in their promises.

More Eggs and Milk

Take two New England staples, for example. Bay State farmers have pledged themselves to produce 45,400,000 dozens of eggs and 895,000,000 pounds of milk in 1942, according to Charlie B. Jordan, Chairman of the Board.

Fulfillment of these pledges will increase Massachusetts egg production by 23.8 per cent and milk yield about seven per cent over estimated 1941 production, he said. Department of Agriculture goals call for only a 10 per cent increase in eggs and a three per cent jump in milk, the Chairman stated. With the exception of beef cattle, expected to drop two per cent this year, the farm-to-farm canvass report was consistent in its optimism.

Farm experts are frankly dubious about the possibility that Bay State farmers can pull through on all

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Compulsory Health Insurance Sequel to Disability Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—How the compulsory disability insurance recently recommended by President Roosevelt would serve as a stepping stone to compulsory health insurance is illustrated in statements of officials of the Social Security Board.

Disability insurance, which is insurance against loss of wages due to ill health, is a part of the standard European system of health insurance. In fact, health insurance began as disability insurance.

Eventually the Social Security Board hopes to obtain the enactment of compulsory health insurance. Its Chairman, Arthur J. Altmeyer, commented last year that disability insurance could "scarcely be justified" without health insurance.

In this Mr. Altmeyer was simply reiterating the traditional connection between the two types of insurance. As put by Louis S. Reed of the United States Public Health Service:

"People will soon see that it is silly to pay cash benefits to disabled employees without taking steps to see that they are restored to health in the quickest possible time. It may be expected, therefore, that once a system of disability insurance is set up, health insurance or some other tax-supported system to provide medical care will follow shortly."

Incidentally, though endorsing disability insurance at the instance of the Social Security Board, President Roosevelt has never sponsored compulsory health insurance.

Taxes on Pay Rolls

The huge expense of disability insurance is also indicated in material from the Social Security Board. Financing would be by payroll taxes, presumably shared by both employer and employee.

Although in effect in a number of countries with compulsory health insurance, the plan would be virtually new to the United States. No American state has such a law.

There are two types of disability insurance. In the first—temporary disability insurance—payments for wage loss are made up to six months. From six months on a smaller rate of payment is installed as permanent disability insurance.

Indicating the tie-up between disability and health insurance, Chairman Altmeyer wrote in the Social Security Bulletin of last March:

Indeed, the payment of cash benefits from a social insurance

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Japanese Bomb Rangoon 7 Times, Report Planes Hit U.S. Cruiser; Pacific War Mapped in Washington

Roosevelt discloses that Allied Council in capital now decides major strategy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Direction of the war in the southwestern Pacific is centered in Washington, where a staff of high American-British-Dutch-Australian military and naval officers decides major questions of strategy, President Roosevelt disclosed today.

With a so-called "Action" Council meeting in Washington, a "Recommendation" Council has been established in London which, in the event of disagreement with decisions of the Washington Council, would refer the matter to the highest Anglo-American authorities—presumably the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Recalling that the co-ordinated ABDA war effort is under the command of British Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, the President explained that while General Wavell would decide questions of tactics, the Washington-London councils would decide the broader questions of strategy.

He explained further that questions of political and governmental nature would not be handled by the war councils but would be referred to American, British, Dutch or Dominion Government leaders either here or in London.

No Disagreements

In detailing the activities of the two Councils, the President said that when a question vital to the war in the Pacific is raised, two written copies are prepared, one going to Washington and marked "Action," the other going to London marked "Recommendation." It is in the event of disagreement on such proposals that the matter would be referred to the highest authorities.

The President said that no disagreement had yet arisen between the councils in their month of existence and that he anticipated none.

In referring to the southwest Pacific, President Roosevelt declared that the United States was solidly behind China and that it was doing all it could militarily and physically to aid that country. He described the $500,000,000 loan to China, recently approved by Congress, as designed to solve that country's financial problems, to stabilize its currency and facilitate purchases for its Army.

Although no high New Zealand officers had yet joined the War Councils they will do so shortly, the President announced.

Shipping Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—A promise came from President Roosevelt today to look into the question of whether some space in cargo ships is being wasted and whether merchantment are sailing with only partial loads.

A reporter at the President's press conference observed that some shipping officials outside the Government had said vessels hurrying on military missions in some instances had their cargo holds only 80 per cent loaded.

In some cases, the President asserted, it may be necessary to send out a ship 60 to 80 per cent loaded because of a necessity for speed.

He said he had had no complaints, however.

Associated Press

Japan Threatens Burma Road

White arrows indicate the positions of the British along the Salween River in Burma, where they are attempting to hold up the Japanese, shown by black arrows, advancing toward Rangoon.

U. S. and British pilots down 10 planes as MacArthur's artillery blasts emplacements.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Seven waves of Japanese bombers attacked Rangoon, chief port for the Burma Road, during the night and continued today until met by American volunteer and British fighter pilots who shot down at least 10 of the attackers.

Otherwise the main Japanese attack in the Pacific was trained on the Dutch East Indies.

Tokyo claimed to have heavily damaged a United States 7,050-ton cruiser of the Marblehead class and to have sunk two Dutch cruisers and damaged a third 30 miles south of Kangean Island in the Java Sea. The Dutch Navy, said the Japanese communiqué, "was practically wiped out."

There was still some question as to the accuracy of the report. The Washington Navy Department announced "no information here" as to any such cruiser being damaged. But there was clearly a heavy air attack, presumably aided by aircraft carriers, since short-range fighters have been accompanying the bombers on this and other raids.

Meanwhile Japanese land forces on the east coast of Borneo advanced 60 miles north from the oil port of Balik Papan to the city of Samarinda, from which oil was piped to the port.

Another point of attack on Dutch territory is the island of Amboina, second Dutch naval base, commanding the flank of the Allied supply line from Australia. The Japanese landed there two days ago and since then there has been no word.

Meanwhile the temporary relief for General MacArthur's force in the Philippines was turned to good account by the American heavy guns, which destroyed Japanese gun emplacements on the southeastern shore of Manila Bay, intended for an attack on the fortress of Corregidor in the bay.

The relief in Singapore was less marked as the British Imperial troops celebrated the first full week of siege with the continuous thunder of artillery exchange and a constant attack of heavy mortars hurled by the Japanese across the mile-wide no-man's-land of Johore Strait protecting Singapore's island. A 10,000-ton British vessel was reported sunk.

In Burma, British Imperial troops were still holding the Salween River at most points, with orders to "fight the Japanese on every inch of our soil."

Dutch East Indies:

Two Dutch cruisers were claimed to have been sunk and a third Dutch cruiser and a United States cruiser of the Marblehead class heavily damaged by Japanese naval planes in the Java Sea today.

The Navy Department in Washington said it had "no information here" concerning Japanese claims that a United States cruiser had been heavily damaged.

The Japanese communiqué said: "Japanese naval bombers on the day following the mass raid on Surabaya spotted on Feb. 4 the main Netherlands East Indies Fleet, escorted by destroyers, at a point 30 miles south of Kangean Island, and sank two Dutch cruisers and also heavily damaged another Dutch cruiser and one American cruiser of the Marblehead type. One 5,000-ton enemy vessel also was sunk. The Dutch cruisers sunk included one of the Java type, of 6,670 tons, of the De Ruyter type, of 6,450 tons.

"The United States cruiser was listed as of 7,050 tons. The Japanese air action resulted in virtual annihilation of the Dutch Navy."

Meanwhile the Dutch High Command conceded that Japanese forces had occupied the town of Samarinda, 60 miles north of the oil port of Balik Papan on the east coast of Borneo.

Samarinda was a "feeding point" for the Balik Papan oil installations, to which it was connected by a pipe line.

The town also is in an important coal district at the mouth of the Kutai River, with a population normally of about 12,000, including 300 Europeans.

For the second straight day the Dutch made no mention of the situation at Amboina, the Indies' second most important naval and air base on the flank of the United Na-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Nazis Seek Horthy Ouster; French Permitted Arms

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Considerable evidence has been accumulating to support the belief that Germany has allowed France a certain measure of rearmament for its Army.

The latest fact pointing to this conclusion is the national budget passed by the Vichy Government for 1942. Expenditure for military purposes has now been pushed to 32,500,000,000 francs. This figure is not only one-third of the entire budget, but it is also about 6,000,000,000 francs more than the Vichy Government spent for military purposes in 1941.

Just how much Germany would allow France to rearm, however, is to be questioned. Little actual information has been available about Marshal Pétain's armed forces since the French collapse in 1940.

Few Arms Retained

It is known that 2,000,000 French soldiers were at that time taken prisoners and that some 1,500,000 still remain today in German prison-camps.

The armistice conditions stipulated that France had to give up all its modern military equipment including tanks and airplanes. The new French Army retained no material other than a few obsolete tanks and airplanes which were disarmed. France was, however, al-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 6—An Axis attempt to force the resignation of Hungary's Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, is understood to be well launched.

The Nazis have long been dissatisfied with Admiral Horthy who has always remained staunchly patriotic and has blocked certain Nazi schemes such as the sending of the Hungarian Army to the Russian front.

The plan, it is learned here, is to have the Regent resign in favor of Archduke Albrecht of Hapsburg who is strongly pro-German and is the Nazis' choice for the new Regent. The resignation of Admiral Horthy would mean the final end of Hungarian independence and the country would thus fall completely under Axis dominance.

Hungarian Army leaders who are strongly pro-German are being used to bring pressure for the Admiral's resignation.

It is now fairly well confirmed that the Hungarian Army staff have agreed with the Germans to send 20 Hungarian divisions to the Russian front in spite of Admiral Horthy's previous opposition. Unfortunately fear of Russia has always been the main dread of the Hungarian ruling classes and for this reason Premier Vladislas de Bardossy and his Government are now wedded to complete collaboration with the Axis Powers.

Recent Russian successes have deeply concerned Budapest and although the Government policy is unpopular with the average Hungarian peasant who dislikes the Germans, Hungary may soon do all in its power to aid an Axis victory on the eastern front.

Strongly Backed by Nazis

The proposed new Regent, Archduke Albrecht of Hapsburg, is strongly supported by the Nazis and his pro-German sympathies have long been well-known throughout Hungary. Even as far back as 1939, Archduke Albrecht was being used as a courier by the Nazis and he smuggled money and illegal pro-German propaganda into the country. Indeed he was once caught by the Hungarian police smuggling some two million pengoes (nominally $350,000) across the Hungarian border. The Archduke who has always been ambitious is reported to have been promised the return of his confiscated estates in former Czechoslovakia in return for accepting the post of regent, but it is generally felt in Budapest that the new regent will be no more than a puppet in German hands.

The fact that the Germans are making such efforts to secure the aid of the Hungarian Army, even to deposing Regent Horthy, is considered in foreign diplomatic circles here as a sign that Hitler is deeply apprehensive over recent events on the Russian front and

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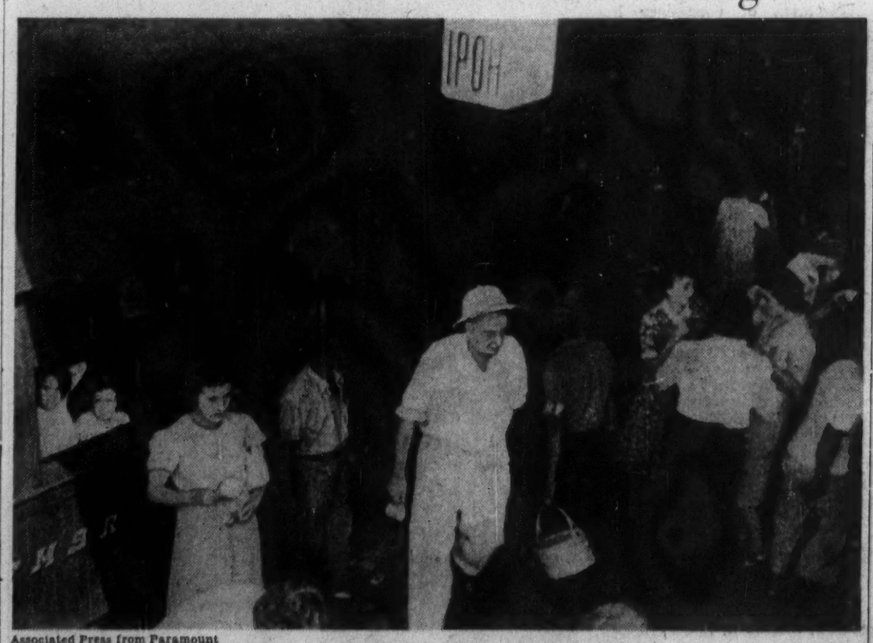
British Civilians Evacuate Penang



Associated Press from Paramount

Forced to Flee Before Japanese Advance

These British refugees took little baggage with them when they hurriedly evacuated their homes in and around the Malayan city of Penang to escape the sweeping advance made by the Japanese forces down the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula. Here the refugees wait at Ipoh for the Federal Malay States Railway train. On the refugee road to Singapore: Page 6.

Meal Tax Controversy Nears End as Long Goes Into Conference With Bushnell

Saltonstall Plans Sparing Use of Power

State department heads today were under gubernatorial orders to co-operate with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his plan to use his vast war powers "as sparingly as possible and only in connection with the war efforts."

The Governor warned that the powers "must not be used as easy short cuts to results entirely unrelated to the war effort and already possible under existing laws."

"The question of necessity," he said, "will depend upon the specific objective, and if the savings of time by means of an Executive Order may contribute in any substantial degree to the effectiveness of war effort, then an Executive Order should be requested by the proper administrative official."

Practically dictatorial powers over labor, industry, utilities and transportation were given to the Governor at the special legislative session last week.

Department heads were ordered to include in their requests the following information:

A. A statement of the results sought to be achieved by the order.

B. A full statement of the facts which brought the request for the order.

C. As complete references as possible to existing laws, rules and regulations pertinent to the subject matter of the request.

D. Statement of reasons why existing machinery is inadequate to effect the result sought by the order.

E. Suggestions by the department head for specific limitations to prevent promulgation of Executive Orders in forms so broad that they might affect situations not intended to be covered.

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By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Nutrition Conference

As the result of a meeting called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, more than 500 delegates from 365 State communities met today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to discuss problems of nutrition, particularly as they relate to war. Miss May E. Foley of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, Mass., is shown speaking at one of the sessions. Governor Saltonstall is scheduled to address the delegates at 8:15 p. m. in Walker Memorial.

Dartmouth Cuts Frills From 1942 Carnival

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6—The thirty-second annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival opened here today in name only. The war has stripped it of its frills and festival trimmings. It is not even a holiday week end. The deep-throated bells of Baker Memorial Library called the students to classes this morning just as any other day. Only the boys slated to represent the Big Green on the ski slopes were excused.

So it's classes "as usual" for Dartmouth on this February week end in 1942—a week end that usually brings to Hanover one of the most festive and glamorous carnivals in the country. The color that has marked the carnival for years is absent—and noticeably so. The girls aren't here. And they are missed.

As one Dartmouth chap put it, as he watched the snowflakes float earthward, everything is ideal except "there are no dates."

And that about expresses the opinion of every Dartmouth student. After all, only a few of the students can take part in the team sports. The others got their week-end enjoyment from skiing with their girl friends and attending fraternity dances and house parties.

However, the skiing is excellent on the hills of Hanover today. From the sporting angle, it looks like a bang-up good week end. The new powder snow has reached several inches in depth and the weather has been cold enough to keep the ice on the skating rink.

Past carnival eves in Hanover found the streets thronged with gay students escorting colorfully dressed girl friends from the train to brightly lighted fraternity houses. This Carnival Eve, with snow sifting softly down upon the hills and dales, Hanover was practically deserted. An occasional student strolled across the snowy campus, books under his arm. At the railroad station trains rolled in but there were no students to meet them. Taxicabdrivers, who in past years were at a premium, leaned on their cabs.

Dartmouth is taking this war seriously. The Dartmouth Outing Club, sponsors of the festive affair, felt it unpatriotic to spend the large sums of money necessary to make the Carnival the success which has won it world-wide fame. So all dances, house parties, and other social functions were dispensed with. Only the sporting events are to be held.

The snow sculpture work, long associated with Dartmouth Carnivals, also is missing this year. Campus Green opposite Hanover Inn, always the center spot for the theme piece of snow sculpture, is conspicuously barren with just its smooth coating of white. Fraternity houses likewise are without their decorative pieces of snow sculpture, the students agreeing that more time was needed for studies this year.

The leading college ski teams of the East, including New Hampshire, Carnival ski champions last year, St. Lawrence, Norwich, Harvard, Middlebury, Amherst, and Williams, will be here to battle the Dartmouth Indians for the 1942 title.

On Saturday morning the slalom will be held at Oak Hill. In the afternoon the jumping event will be held at the big jump on the golf course.

Saturday afternoon will find Dartmouth's hockey team meeting Princeton while in the evening the Green five takes on Harvard in what should be one of the most exciting games of the season. Earlier in the year an underdog Crimson defeated over-confident Dartmouth at Cambridge.

LAMSON & HUBBARD 70th CLEARANCE SALE

FUR-TRIMMED coats $70

Original prices were $99.95 to $119.95
Federal Tax extra

You must shop Lamson & Hubbard to see what you can get for $70! Amazing quantities of expensive furs mounted on each coat. Hand-picked styles detailed for the perfection of higher priced coats. Act quickly for best selection. Misses', Women's and Half Sizes.

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Planning Board Seeks to Bridge Transport Gap

Speedy expansion of existing public transportation systems and development of emergency bus lines to compensate for private cars forced off the highways by the tire shortake were urged today by Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board.

Announcing publication of a report on retail trade development in Massachusetts cities and towns from 1929 to 1939, Miss Herlihy pointed to the problem of retail buying in various communities, with the curtailment of automobile travel. She said the report would help retailers in planning to meet the coming serious problems.

"So thoroughly has the retail distribution of Massachusetts become adjusted to the use of motor travel that the prospect of restriction, due to the lack of tires or fuel, becomes a matter of serious consideration, second only to that of providing transportation for defense and other essential workers," she stated.

Miss Herlihy pointed out that "much of the new residential settlement has been in the areas lying between and remote from regular routes of public transportation."

Boston School Children Buy $82,000 in Stamps

Boston school children lent Uncle Sam $82,000 in dimes, nickels, and pennies last month through purchases of defense savings stamps, Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of stamp and bond sales, disclosed today.

He said that total sales in the Boston Postal District amounted to $825,120, as against $174,118 for November, 1941—before Pearl Harbor.

Restriction To Individual Meals Seen

Immediate official restriction of the 5 per cent meal tax to individual meals costing $1.00 or more is in prospect today.

Shortly after opening of State House business, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, upon orders from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, went into conference with a representative of Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, and Tax Department officials, to draft new meal tax regulations.

The Governor's order requiring Mr. Long to confer with the Attorney General is expected to end the bitter controversy over the Commissioner's requirements that persons paying for several meal checks totaling $1.00 or more must pay the tax, even though no single check amounts to $1.00.

Until the Governor stepped into the controversy, Commissioner Long had failed to adhere to a Legislative Order directing him to confer with the Attorney General and to issue new meal tax regulations carrying out the intent of the Legislature that the tax be applied only to individual meals costing $1.00 or more.

At today's conference, Harold E. Magnuson, Assistant Attorney General, was representing the Attorney General.

While Mr. Long contends that the legislative order illegally interferes with administrative activities, Governor Saltonstall, in a letter, told the Commissioner:

"I am not concerned as to whether the 'order' is technically any less legally binding upon the Executive Department than an Act or Resolve would be. It is clearly an expression on intent which I desire to see carried out."

Mr. Long has contended that he cannot realize the $2,500,000 revenue he estimated the tax would yield if the tax is so restructed. His broad interpretation of the statute may be the reason for the difference between the Long estimate and the $800,000 estimate issued by the Governor when the tax law was being adopted in October, 1941.

By a Staff Artist

Bird Rations Helpful Now

When the northeast winds blow sharply and the old lady in the sky shakes up her feather bed, Mr. Bear, Mr. Woodchuck, Mr. Squirrel, and Mrs. Field Mouse just laugh up their furry sleeves. Now is the time to roll a little tighter into that winter sleep, or to begin on that store of nuts or seeds.

But the birds have no emergency rations, except what their friends may provide. All their natural sources of supply are buried. Even the weed seeds are covered if the snow is deep, and by midwinter they are not too plentiful.

Now is the time to be a friend in need. Crumbs of any kind are acceptable; and they are much more useful if they are really crumbs, not big pieces of bread. They're lost, too, if they are dropped in soft snow. It takes only a minute to tramp a hard surface, or to lay weighted cardboard, or a board, for a table. A feeding tray or box in a tree or on a post is a great help. Wild bird seed is cheap and pays big dividends in gratitude from the smaller birds. Small pieces of doughnut are hearty, and a great treat. Chunks of suet tied to branches will help put fat under feathers to withstand the cold.

And one more thing. Today is always better than tomorrow.

Bay State Crops to Jump

Continued from Page 1

their pledges. For instance, "the report of the farm canvass showing an increase of 23.8 per cent (in eggs) is considered to be too optimistic" in the opinion of several agriculturists attending a special meeting on State production goals recently.

Farmers Know Their Job

Estimates of the doubters, however, were not much less than that based on the farm canvass report, indicating that Massachusetts farmers know what they are talking about. The experts said a 20 per cent increase in egg production woud be justified.

At the other end of the pendulum, the canvass estimate of 10 per cent for hog production was termed "conservative." An increase of 14 per cent, instead, was predicted.

The War Board stops just short of guaranteeing each farmer a market for his stepped up production. They point out that the British Government expects to receive from this country about one-fourth of its suppply of animal protein foods, or enough to feed 10,000,000 people. For this purpose, approximately $500,000,000 in lend-lease funds have been appropriated for British food purchases in the first six months of this year, according to reports of the Department of Agriculture.

Final Days of War Fund Drive Bring Total Nearer Its Goal

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

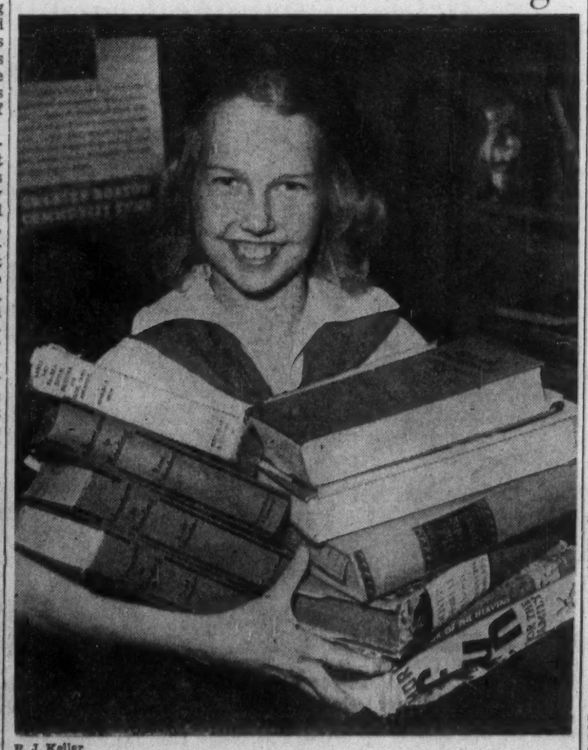
By Individuals

$8,025—Anonymous.
$4,200—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Rothwell.
$2,700—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swift.
$2,400—Anonymous (2).
$1,700—Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Grew.
$1,500—Anonymous (2).
$1,375—Myer and Albert H. Ginsburg.
$1,275—Max E. Wyzanski.
$1,250—Anonymous.
$1,000—Anonymous (3); Mrs. John G. Meem.
$950—Mr. and Mrs. Eli Hyman and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Silverman.
$900—Charles M. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Albert I. Gordon.
$700—"Mr. and Mrs. C."
$600—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter H. Chamberlain; Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Davis.
$425—Mrs. Willis S. Shepard.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. James C. Duane; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt; Monroe J. Lorimer.
$300—Mrs. Robert J. Boggs; Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Davis; Mrs. J. Ogden Wells.
$250—Mrs. A. Barry Bacon; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hinkle.
$200—Belmont Women's Club; Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Bothfield; Miss Abigail Ann Cutler; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Dorn; Edward S. French; Samuel M. and Joseph I. Levin; Mrs. Luther M. Merrill; Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Rothwell; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Saltonstall; Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn; Jacob A. Simons; William T. Small; Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester; Miss Alice Thorndike; Miss Camilla Warren; Mrs. Arthur S. Wattles.
$175—Mrs. Horace Field; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Reid Jr.
$165—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Talbot.
$160—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Pinto.
$150—Lyman Arnold; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Atwood; Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Chick; William A. Cole; Dr. and Mrs. John F. Enders; George H. Fernald, Jr.; Dr. G. Douglas Krumbhaar; Mrs. Emma L. Shattuck; Miss Betsy Tower; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Wiggin.
$137—P. J. Craffey; Mrs. Max E. Wyzanski.
$130—John Jordan Dervin.
$125—Arthur L. Griffin; David Kisloff; Mrs. Bernard C. Weld.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. John Porter; Miss Dorothy B. Seccomb.
$100—Frank W. Abbott; A. Vernon Adams; Winthrop C. Adams; Berrard R. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Barnes; Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Beebe; Prof. and Mrs. Robert P. Bigelow; J. O. Brownell; Harry Browning; O. W. Bullen; Mrs. Robert M. Burnett; Miss Alice Carter; the Charitable Irish Society; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Colby; George T. Everett; Franklin W. Ganse; Max H. C. Gersuniky; Mrs. George A. Giles; Arthur D. Hall; Mrs. Henry L. Hall; Mrs. Samuel Hammond; Stanley Heald; R. C. Henderson; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Holmes; Katharine P. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kearney; Lea S. Luquer; H. C. Manson; Mr. and Mrs. C. Randolph Myer, Jr.; E. W. Neilson; Henry P. O'Rourke; Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Page; Mrs. John Parker; Martin J. Pendergast; Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Prescott; Mrs. G. E. Radway; Miss Alice I. Robertson; Mrs. Arthur R. Robertson; John W. Smith; Dr. and Mrs. Horace K. Sowles; John Talbot; W. S. Trowbridge; Mrs. William Lyman Underwood; Harry N. Vaughn.

By Companies and Employees

$123,520—New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. employees (first report)
$37,500—Boston Edison Company.
$21,018—Boston Edison Company employees (First Report).
$13,534—Boston & Maine Railroad employees (First Report).
$13,181—Boston Consolidated Gas Company employees (First Report).
$11,038—H. P. Hood & Sons Inc. and employees.
$10,800—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad employees (First Report).
$7,500—Boston Consolidated Gas Company; Salada Tea Company.
$5,882—Boston & Albany Railroad employees.
$4,321—Railway Express Agency Inc. employees.
$4,000—Cambridge Electric Light Company; New England Power Association & Affiliated Companies.
$3,816—New England Confectionery Company and employees.
$3,602—John P. Squire Co. employees.
$3,550—Swift & Co. in Greater Boston.
$3,364—M. & P. Theatres Corporation employees (First Report).
$2,961—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc. Members.
$2,750—American Sugar Refining Company.
$1,965—First National Stores Inc. Executive Group.
$1,953—H. A. Johnson Co. and employees.
$1,768—Webster-Thomas Co. and employees.
$1,625—General Sea Foods Corporation and employees.
$1,500—Waldorf System, Inc., and subsidiaries and employees (First Report)
$1,487—Christian Science Committee, additional, (Total to date $5,893.)
$1,478—New England Dressed Meat & Wool Company and Sturtevant & Haley Beef & Supply Co. employees.
$1,450—Walter Baker & Company, Inc.
$1,347—Rival Foods, Inc., and employees.
$1,215—Cambridge Electric Light Company employees.
$1,200—Walton Lunch Company and employees (first report).
$1,120—M & P Theatres Corporation.
$1,100—American Airlines, Inc.
$1,000—Cambridge Gas Light Company; Harcon Corporation.
$895—Northeast Airlines, Inc., employees.
$882—Cambridge Gas Light Company employees.
$827—Armour & Company employees, 775 Columbus Avenue.
$825—Longwood Towers Co. and employees.
$800—Swift & Co. in Greater Boston employees.
$750—Chas. M. Cox Co.
$725—Checker Taxi Co., Inc., and drivers.
$683—Western Union Telegraph Company employees.
$650—H. J. Heinz Company of Massachusetts.
$636—Pastene & Company, Inc.
$625—United Liquors, Ltd.
$600—Union News Co., South Station Restaurant and Newstand and employees.
$590—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. employees, Fields Corner Branch.
$561—Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company employees.
$545—Boston Fish Market Corporation and employees.
$521—Hotel Somerset employees.
$508—Hotel Statler employees, additional (total to date $2,016).
$500—Albiani Lunch Company and employees; Armour & Company, 775 Columbus Avenue; Boston Drug & Beverage Corp. and employees; Friend Bros., Inc.
$460—Chas M. Cox Co. employees.
$450—General Ice Cream Corp.
$444—United Fruit Company & Revere Sugar Refinery employees & Meloripe Fruit Company employees.
$428—Arlington Gas Light Company employees.
$424—Arthur G. Curren Company and employees.
$400—Independent Importing Co.; Patten Restaurant Company and employees.
$382—David Buttrick Co. and employees.
$381—American Airlines, Inc., employees.
$375—Stanley W. Ferguson Inc. and employees; Hunti's Lunch, Inc., and employees.
$363—Boston Symphony Hall employees.
$354—M. Steinert & Sons Company, Inc., and employees.
$342—Granada Wines Inc. and employees.
$341—Paramount Theatre employees (M & P).
$339—Paramount Film Distributing Corp. employees.
$337—Old Colony Gas Company employees.
$335—Boston Terminal Company employees.
$325—Harry D. Cooper and Company; William Zakon & Sons, Inc.
$315—Vitagraph, Inc. employees.
$311—Blanchard Lumber Company and employees.
$303—Cambridge Taxi Co. employees.
$300—Bushway-Whiting Ice Cream Company and employees; Central Aguirre Associates; Somerville Retail Package Stores Association; Thompson-Winchester Company, Inc. and employees; Whitehall Co., Ltd.
$287—J. R. Poole Company and employees.
$286—United Artists Corporation employees.
$283—Brockton Gas Light Company & Associated Companies employees.
$277—Wimpy Grills Inc. employees.
$275—Walker-Stetson Company.
$273—Drake Bakeries Inc. and employees; Hotel Lincolnshire employees.
$270—Walker-Stetson Co. employees.
$267—International Cooperage Co. employees.
$260—General Foods Sales Company & Subsidiaries.
$250—Boston Food Brokers Assoc.; Community Dentists and Opticians; Cummings Machine Works; Charles Gilman & Sons Inc.; United Air Lines.
$228—The Georgian Inc. and employees.
$213—National Telephone Directory Company and employees.
$202—A. H. Morse & Company and employees.
$200—The Atlantic Coasts Fisheries Company and employees; Bay State Milling Co.; Bottlers' & Drivers' Local Union No. 122; D. & L. Slade Company; Dawson's Brewery Inc.; The Gobelin Company, Inc.; Samuel Heller Leather Co.; Jas. F. Morse & Co.; C. Pappas Co. Inc.; Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.; Porto Rico Sales Corporation; The Salmagundi and employees.
$192—Gray Line, Inc.-Rawding Lines, Inc. employees; R. K. O. Radio Pictures employees.
$188—Hotel Fensgate employees.
$185—New Adams House Restaurant, Inc. and employees.
$183—C. Pappas Co. Inc. employees.
$180—Delano Potter & Co., Inc., and employees; Jacob Wirth Co. and employees.
$179—Columbia Pictures Corporation employees.
$176—New England Fish Exchange.
$175—A. W. McAdam Co. and employees.
$174—Scollay Square Theater (M. & P.) employees.
$173—Armour & Company and employees, 21 So. Market St.
$168—Mayfair Inc. employees; New England Transportation Co. employees.
$153—Whitehall Co., Ltd. employees.
$150—Barclay Brown & Jones, Inc.; Gordon Supply Co.; Gray Lines, Inc.; Rawding Lines, Inc.; Francis H. Leggett and Company; Metropolitan Theater (M. & P.); Miles Standish Hotel; Warmuth's Restaurant and employees (first report).
$142—McElwain, Sheehan Co. and employees.
$137—Shawmut Theater employees (M. & P.).
$132—Durgin Park Co. employees.
$125—Boston Leather Specialties, Inc.
$121—George William Bentley Co., Inc. and employees; H. E. Wright Incorporated and employees.
$118—Bartlett Varney & Company and employees.
$110—Modern Theatre employees (M & P).
$109—Shaghalian's, Inc., and employees.
$105—Dodge and Olcott Company and employees; Postal Telegraph Cable Company employees.
$101—C. M. Kimball Co. and employees.
$100—Atlantic Gelatin Company, Inc.; American District Telegraph Co. employees; Blue Seal Extract Co.; A. Ware Bosworth employees; Joseph Burnett Company; Cambridge Smelting Co.; Crotty Bros., Inc., and employees; Walter S. Dickson Company; Durgin Park Co.; F. H. Hosmer & Co.; Hotel Gardner; Hotel Service, Inc.; House of Old Molineaux, Inc.; Kimball Lumber Company; Musolino Lo Conte Co.; A. S. MacDonald Commission Co.; Miller & Hollis, Inc.; National Creamery Co.; P. H. Prior Company and employees; Reliable Supply Co., Inc.; River Road Woolen Company; Scaramelli & Company, Inc.; Springdale Finishing Co.; Stiles & Cole Company.

Her Arms Full of Knowledge



R. J. Keller

Dorothy Grant With Books for USO

One of Boston's Camp Fire Girls who collects books for men in service. Camp Fire Girls and USO benefit from Greater Boston United War Fund which totaled $6,091,818.98 this noon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture by Lieut. James J. Donovan, aid to Fire Commissioner Reilly, at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston. Lieutenant Donovan will speak on the activities of the Boston Fire Department, and official films showing the progress in preventing and fighting fires will be shown; 8 p. m.

Saturday

Lecture in French by Prof. André Morize of Harvard, "Inventaire 1942." At the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 11 a. m.

"Bird Life," a talk illustrated with colored slides and films, by Kenneth Pike, at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 2:30 p. m.

A Guided Tour at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Techniques in Painting," conducted by Mrs. Tanner; 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Building Gain Of 20 Per Cent In Bay State

Building construction in Massachusetts during 1941 totaled $81,530,074, an increase of $13,725,738, or 20.2 per cent over the 1940 period, the State Department of Labor and Industries reported today.

The figures are based upon building permits granted in the 39 cities and 29 of the larger towns in Massachusetts.

Residential construction amounted to $39,261,426 in 1941, compared with $38,678,524 in 1940. In other building classifications, much greater increases were reported. In new nonresidential building, the value was $22,957,214, while the 1940 total was only $13,834,761. Similarly, additions, alterations, and repairs totaled $19,311,434. The 1940 figure was $15,291,051.

Among the defense construction undertaken during 1941 were a turret building for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, costing $650,000; a defense structure at the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company, costing $1,308,000; new buildings and alternations at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, at a cost of $1,255,000. Other defense projects were a power house in Everett for the Edison Electric Company, to cost $1,600,000; and a supercharger plant in Everett for the General Electric Company, at a cost of $1,260,000.

Boston led in the total value of all construction categories except new nonresidential building. In the latter field, Everett was the leader with a total value of $3,042,910, and Worcester was second at $2,506,023, with Boston third with a total value of $2,457,830.

In the total cost of all construction work planned in 1941, Boston was the undisputed leader. Its construction totaled $12,091,322, while Worcester was second with $6,572,500.

In the residential construction field, Boston, Worcester, Newton, and Brookline were the leaders.

The Labor and Industries Department pointed out that the building permits showed that 7,145 new residences were planned in 1941, compared with 6,209 in 1940.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and vicinity: Temperature continuing near freezing this afternoon and tonight. Rain beginning after midnight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwest Maine: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire: Little change in temperature tonight. Rain or snow beginning in extreme south portion early Saturday morning.

Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight. Rain or snow beginning in south portion before daybreak Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain beginning late tonight. Little change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:49 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 3:16 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:33 p. m.

Snow Trains FROM NORTH STATION
Bargains in Fun!

FRIDAY Thru SUNDAY EVERY WEEKEND
$4.50 ROUND TRIP plus tax
Plymouth, Eastern Slope, Littleton, Whitefield, Lancaster and Dartmouth Region. (Laconia, $4.20.)
Call CAP. 5070 for Schedules

Avoid the Highway!

SATURDAY & SUNDAY EVERY WEEKEND
$4.00 ROUND TRIP plus tax
Plymouth, Laconia, Eastern Slope, Littleton, Whitefield, Lancaster and Dartmouth Region
Call CAP. 5070 for Schedules

Save Money-Be Warm and Safe!

SUNDAY SNOW TRAIN TO EASTERN SLOPE
$2.75 ROUND TRIP plus tax
Going:
Lv. No. Station 8:00 a.m.
Lv. Reading 8:15 a.m.
Returning:
Lv. Intervale 5:30 p.m.
Lv. No. Conway 5:45 p.m.
Luncheon Service . . . Ski Rental Car

SNOW TRAINS SAVE TIRES
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Boston Music Company

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Sideglances in Washington: Hail Columbia, One More Lump

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pity the President!: Mrs. Henrietta Nesbit, White House housekeeper, had she seen it, would have had difficulty holding back protests the other day when a group of students from Colombia helped themselves to not one or two—but four lumps of sugar apiece!

Latin "line": Washington correspondents usually receive their press releases marked simply: "For release in morning papers of such-and-such a date."

This week one came from the Mexican Embassy, prefaced in this pleasant manner:

"The Mexican Ambassador presents his compliments to the city editor and anticipates his thanks for the attention given to the following statement addressed to the American public."

Rhyme and reason: Moved to poetry by the Senate's appropriation of $37,500,000,000 in six days of business, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan recited to his colleagues the other day this paraphrased verse:

Count that day lost
Whose low descending sun
Sees not another billion
Flung at Jap and Hun.

Anagrams: Along with other alphabetic agencies, OCD Executive James M. Landis kept mentioning at a press conference the "ODHWS." That was one on most of the press correspondents there. Finally one ventured to ask what it stood for.

It's the Office of Defense Health and Welfares Services, headed by Paul V. McNutt.

Heard in Washington elevators: At OCD: "When the air raid signal sounds, OCD will rush out with a glass of milk for everybody."

In the National Press Building: First Man: "Are you a parasite?" Second: "No, I'm a New Yorker."

Boom Town: Here is Washington's favorite story of the moment: Mr. Smith, a newcomer to the city, dejected at his failure to find a place to live in Washington was strolling beside the Potomac when he heard a man crying for help.

He rushed up to the drowning man and shouted, "What's your name and address." "Jones," gasped the man with his next to last breath. With the final one he revealed his address.

In no time at all, Mr. Smith was at the address, telling the landlord, "One of your tenants has just drowned. I want his apartment."

"Sorry," said the agent, "the apartment was taken half an hour ago."

"But," protested Mr. Smith, "Mr. Jones only drowned 10 minutes ago."

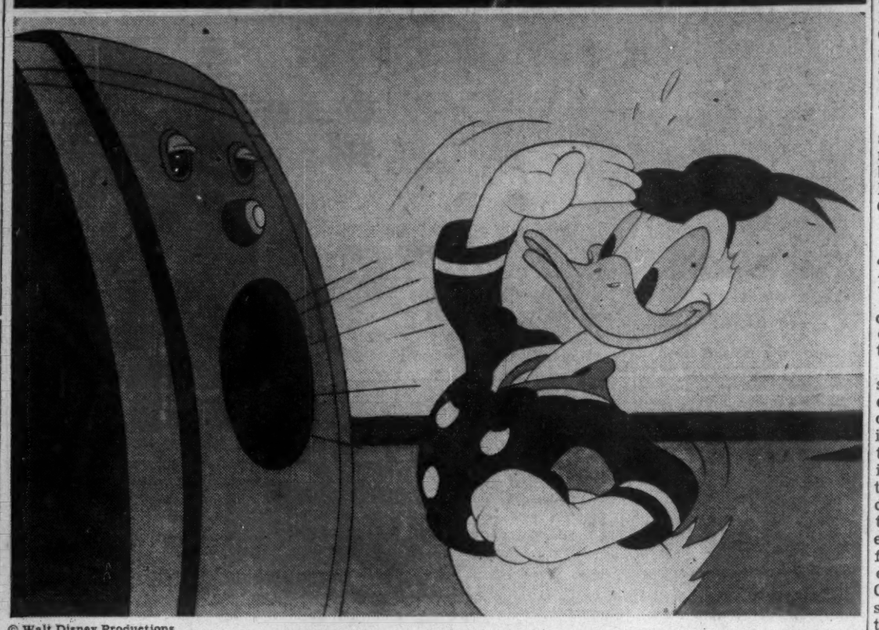
"I know," replied the agent. "I rented his apartment to the man who pushed him in."

[Editor's Note: After much deliberation and discussion, we wired the Washington Bureau, admitted that we laughed over the above item but were in some doubt about printing it. Here is the answer from the Washington Bureau:

"Come on—think it over—let Monitor readers have a laugh too — they're human. They'll get the point, really. They'll know we're not advocating drowning as a housing solution. Give our readers a little credit and a little fun. "Roscoe, Mary, Dick, Joe, Wm. Feb. 6."

We wonder what the readers think.]

Disney's Donald Doesn't Duck His Taxes



© Walt Disney Productions

Scenes From Donald Duck Tax Movie Short

Top: Factory whistles grow patriotic bursting forth with the titillating strains of "Yankee Doodle."
Bottom: Donald agrees with the radio announcer that it is time to figure his income tax and straightway goes about it.

Southwest Is in Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

We who have lived elsewhere than in the Southwest never cease to be amazed at the flowers, at the difference in planting and blooming time, of seeing things grow which we only associated with a florist's window "back home," and the varieties that bloom together.

It is almost "June in January," the contrast being emphasized by the snow-covered Sierra Madre Mountains seen from highways flanked closely on either side by citrus trees loaded with golden oranges. Many yards in the valleys are filled with spring flowers.

In August, the California gardener plants stocks, calendulas, pansies, sweet peas, and nasturtiums for blooms in January and February. In late October the bulb flowers of the narcissus family start blooming and continue as late as April. We do not often see hyacinths, lilies of the valley, crocuses, or tulips here. We remember the cooler Northwest for these lovely bulb plants.

Violets have been blooming since late fall and are carpeting shaded spots with purple. There are other things blooming now—daphne, orange and lemon blossoms, gardenias, jasmine.

A garden banked by a sunny wall yields a multitude of blooms—Lantana in many shades; yellow marguerites; verbena, blue and red and white; petunias, deep purple and cerise; a mass of red geraniums; Transvaal daisies in red, pink, orange and yellow; small bright blue daisies; white and lavender everlasting flowers — and some more of which we do not know the names.

Pyracantha, cotoneaster, yellow jasmine and California holly all blooming at the same time in the same garden, probably were not planned that way. The effect, however is a striking color combination.

Actually growing outside and blooming at this time of year are roses, many at their best. There are camelias, the Pink Perfection, Cheerful and others in combinations of red and white. There are purple and lavender heather, fluffy yellow acacia, smilax and all kinds of Iris—surprises presented by this flower family every day now. An occasional red or orange hibiscus peaks through and a few of the hardy plumbago.

Rose K. Gidley.

Inquiry Into OCD Expenses Asked; Mayris Chaney in $4,600 Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Investigation of all Office of Civilian Defense expenditures was demanded on Capitol Hill today following disclosure that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's dancer friend, Mayris Chaney, is employed there as Director of Children's Physical Fitness activities at a $4,600 salary.

Representative Leland M. Ford (R) of California, who earlier this week protested the employment of film star Melvyn Douglas as head of the OCD Arts Council said that the acquisition of Miss Chaney was "too much." He demanded that Congress look into the OCD attitude that "this is a Roman holiday to be paid for by the Government."

Miss Chaney, the blonde dancer protegee of the President's wife, has come into the limelight at various times during the Roosevelt Administration. She and her former partner, Edward Fox, danced at numerous state functions at Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation. At one point in their career they invented the "Eleanor Glide" named for Mrs. Roosevelt.

The President's wife was instrumental in getting dance engagements at night clubs and theaters for the couple, but their employment was not continuous. Miss Chaney once opened a millinery shop on the West Coast and sold a few hats to Mrs. Roosevelt, but this venture also fell through.

The dancer's latest public appearance with the Roosevelts was at Christmastime when she attended church with the President's family and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Although Miss Chaney has been employed by the OCD since November, her appointment was never formally announced. She is stationed in Philadelphia where the Physical Fitness Division under Miss Alice Marble, tennis star, has its headquarters.

Mr. Douglas, whose job was also put in the class of a "glamor appointment" by Representative Ford, defended himself at a press conference yesterday.

He pointed out that stage and screen stars are receiving many requests from Government offices for their services without knowledge as to which are urgent and best suited to their talents.

His Arts Council, he explained, will channel these requests and help the Government make the best use of the talent available.

Mr. Douglas said he will return to Hollywood next week to make a new picture but will continue his OCD duties from out there. He said he hopes to get two to three of his former actor associates to volunteer to work with him, especially mentioning Burgess Meredith, with whom he worked on the "Fight for Freedom" committee.

Referring to Representative Ford's charges that he is a Communist fellow traveler, Mr. Douglas recalled that besides working for "Fight for Freedom" he has made two films lampooning Communism—"Ninotchka" and "He Stayed for Breakfast." He pointed out that Mr. Ford is a Republican, while he and his wife have both been active in the Democratic Party in California.

Big Aircraft Plant Gets First Woman Truck Driver

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP)—The war has put the first woman truck driver in the Consolidated Aircraft plant.

Hauling bomber parts around the big plant is Mrs. Virginia Montonye, already adept in the art of dodging workers, machines and equipment in scooting her electric truck through the narrow corridors. She learned to manipulate the simple level controls of the electrically-driven truck in one day.

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Bulgars Fiercely Pro-Russian, Earle Reports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—George H. Earle, former United States Minister to Bulgaria, said that Bulgaria is so pro-Russian "there is no doubt whatever" that Bulgarian troops would have mutinied if sent to Russia to fight alongside Germans.

"Never in all history," he said while here to report to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, "has there been such a tidal wave of hatred in Europe as now has welled up against the Germans."

Mr. Earle said he questioned whether Hitler had enough men to hold the lid on this cauldron very much longer.

He said he had been reliably informed that the Germans are so short of man power that only boys under 15 and men over 75 are being used in such non-combatant duties as the Customs Service.

"However," he cautioned, "men can't fight the German war machine with their bare hands."

The Bulgarian people were "shocked and saddened beyond words" when the United States came into the war, Mr. Earle asserted; "they were absolutely heartbroken."

Mr. Earle said his present plans are rather indefinite, except that "I hope to get in the Navy and see active service."

Pennsylvania Set For Special Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6—Pennsylvania lawmakers were awaiting a special session summons from Gov. Arthur H. James to enact into law a bipartisan agreement just reached for reapportionment of Pennsylvania's 34 Congressional districts, reducing the number to 33.

Long negotiations by the 10-member two-party committee has evolved a compromise proposal whereby one Republican northern-tier district is eliminated and one Democratic district in Alleghany County, with one representative-at-large.

The Governor said he would announce the session date for next week.

Michigan Cities Avoiding Setting Clocks Ahead

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6 (AP)—The Grand Rapids City Commission has adopted Central Standard Time as the official City time in an effort to avoid moving the clocks forward an hour when the new Federal "war time" goes into effect next Monday.

At least, two bills to restore Michigan to the Central Time zone will be ready for introduction when the Legislature meets next week. The State now is in the Eastern Time belt by legislative act.

The Battle Creek City Commission also has adopted resolutions opposing a time change.

Donald Duck to Quack Tax

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP) — Uncle Sam soon will send Walt Disney's Donald Duck waddling across the nation's screens to tell moviegoers that they will have to start paying taxes—and get old-timers in the proper frame of mind for much higher levies.

The $40,000 film already has been produced at cost in the Disney Studios, and, as soon as 1,000 copies are made, it will be distributed to 10,000 key theaters.

Approving the original $40,000 cost and another $40,000 for copies, the House Appropriations Committee told the House today there had been some doubt of the film's merit but said that many of the 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 new taxpayers might learn of their new obligation and many of the 15,000,000 old taxpayers of their added responsibilities from the movie.

Ford Abandons Group Insurance

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP)—A $200,000,000 group insurance plan for employees of the Ford Motor Company has been abandoned by the company and plans were discussed by the Ford local of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to carry it on.

Employees were notified by bulletin board announcements that the plan would be terminated Feb. 28. Ford officials declined to discuss reasons for abandoning the arrangement, which provided a $1,500 life policy, sick benefits of $15 a week, hospitalization and surgical care.

Richard T. Leonard, Ford Director for the U. A. W.-C. I. O., said the step "was taken without consultation with the U. A W-C. I. O. and without the union being officially informed."

"However, when the company indicated a short time ago that it contemplated such action, Ford local 600 set up a committee to study substitute insurance plans that might be put into effect so that its members in the Ford plant would be adequately protected," Mr. Leonard said. "That committee is continuing its investigation."

U. S. Warned Against Smug Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—A warning against "complacency and hysteria" in connection with the nation's effort to mobilize its man power for war and maintain at the same time a stable economic system was voiced by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in an address before the Commerce and Industry Association of New York at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor here yesterday.

"It is time now," General Hershey declared, "to leave the complacency that there is no end to our man power and come to understand that there is a definite limitation—so definite that we must plan and operate with the view that eventually every able-bodied man can be mobilized into the armed forces. We must exercise the greatest care that in the transition period we do not disrupt the process of production. That is the toughest job we face in the Selective Service System."

Although men are being inducted at a heightened tempo and some classifications are undergoing re-examination, General Hershey said the armed forces are not going the have "five or ten million men in the next 10 months."

Wants Special Aid For Higher Students

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—A suggestion that the Government as a wartime measure select high school youths of unusual talents and finance their education in institutions of higher learning was made yesterday by a commission of the National Education Association.

"It is not to be forgotten that it was the work of a group of young university physicists that gave the RAF technical air superiority to prevent a German invasion of Britain in 1940," said a report from the Association's educational policies commission.

The Commission proposed that 10 per cent of youths 17 to 19 be selected for a special category. They would be chosen for sound physique, intellectual promise in scientific lines, general ability and leadership, or characteristics likely to make a good pilot or flying officer.

Special boards, to which Army and Navy officers would be attached, would have power to allocate these men for sevice in:

(1) The Army and Navy as enlisted men. (2) Schools or colleges for additional part-time or full-time training. (3) Officers' training corps, or (4) in commissioned service.

Saying it was essential that selections for further education be made absolutely irrespective of financial status, the Commission recommended that the Federal Government provide funds for whatever education was decided upon.

"The nation's safety," said the report, "requires a steady and adequate flow of persons with unusual scientific and other aptitudes into the institutions of higher education and thence into the national service in the war industries, the military, naval and civil services and elsewhere.

"Scarcity in this field might easily be disastrous."

Non-Political Voting Asked By Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—President Roosevelt appealed to Democrats and Republicans alike today to take "politics-as-usual" out of the 1942 Congressional elections.

The President bluntly repudiated the position of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Edward J. Flynn, who only this week declared that the election of a Republican Congress would be a misfortune for the nation second only to a "major military defeat."

Instead, responding to questions at his press conference this morning, Mr. Roosevelt said that all he felt he had the right to ask was a Congress which would support the Government in time of war regardless of party.

In effect the President sought to discard completely the party test in the coming campaign and to judge all candidates solely on their attitude toward the war and toward the peace.

He confessed that he hadn't read or seen the newspaper accounts of Mr. Flynn's "elect-a-Democratic Congress" speech. Correspondents supplied him with a quick fill-in and Mr. Roosevelt appeared perfectly willing to say what he felt about it without hesitation.

When the country is at war, he said, the nation wants Congressmen regardless of party who will back up the Government and who have a record of backing up the Government—regardless of party.

To Cross Party Lines

The President himself put in the "regardless of party" phrase twice. He said he wanted to emphasize it.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement is calculated to have a far-reaching effect in the Congressional elections.

It means, as has long been foreseen, that the President will again cross party lines and that his main objective will be to decrease the isolationist representation in both the Senate and the House because in the main it has been the isolationists whose record, in the President's estimate, have not shown them to be supporters of the Government's war measures. The very fact that Mr. Roosevelt carefully emphasized the country needed Congressmen whose voting record showed that they would back up the Government indicates that the test of support does not begin with Pearl Harbor.

It also means that the leaders of both the major parties will be backing "support-the-Government" candidates regardless of party since Wendell L. Willkie has already made it clear that he believes it essential to the preservation of the Republican Party to free it from isolationist domination. Mr. Willkie, too, will speak for Congressional candidates irrespective of party whenever they are faced with isolationist opposition.

Voice of Nation Sought

The result of this situation may well be to make the fall elections much more than a show of strength between the Republican and Democratic Parties. It may well make it a decisive expression of national sentiment on isolationist policy, not merely with respect to the war but with respect to the peace and America's role in the peace.

Under the President's formula it would mean that Mr. Roosevelt at least, if not the Democratic National Committee, would seek the return to Congress of such Republicans as Representative James Wadsworth of New York and Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont who have supported the Government's foreign policy as able and forcefully as any Democrat.

And, on the other hand, Mr. Willkie would be expected to throw his influence to defeat such Republican isolationists as Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois and Representative Hamilton Fish of New York.

This is not the first time that Mr. Roosevelt has found it necessary to differ politically with Mr. Flynn and the Democratic machine. He did so in his support of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia last fall and his divergence was very pointed today.

Mr. Flynn in a national radiocast Monday night worded his political appeal rather carefully when he simply said that the election of a Congress "hostile to the President" would be a national calamity. But actually Mr. Flynn went further and spilled the beans entirely by describing a hostile Congress as synonymous with the "Opposition Party."

House Report Favors Huge Fund for Civilian Defense

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—With the warning that the home front could look for hostile aerial attacks, the House Appropriations Committee today recommended that $100,000,000 be voted for the civilian defense program.

The amount was the biggest single item in a $160,590,611 omnibus appropriations bill which the Committee sent to the House floor for action.

"Enemy air raids upon continental United States are to be expected," the Committee said, in approving the civilian defense allotment, "but the general military opinion is that they cannot be conducted on a scale approaching in any degree the intensity or frequency of the raids on England or the Continent of Europe."

"Prudence requires preparation at all points that the enemy might reach," the Committee added, and it expressed concern lest the allocation of $29,893,894 might be inadequate to provide facilities for manufacture of enough gas masks for the entire civilian population in "the so-called target areas."

The omnibus appropriation measure, designed to meet increased expenses of many government agencies since war was declared, also would provide $10,000,000 for equipment for training of workers for defense industries and $15,000,000 to reimburse President Roosevelt's emergency fund for allocations made to civilian defense in Hawaii.

It likewise carried $7,000,000 for United States participation in the proposed inter-American highway and $5,000,000 for the maintenance of enemy diplomats in the United States, as well as to finance American diplomats in belligerent countries.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Director of Civilian Defense, who appeared before the Appropriations Committee, asserted that the people might expect short, surprise, sporadic air attacks with heavy losses and possible complete destruction of many of our residential districts."

"We are in a bad fix right now," he said bluntly in testimony made public today.

In arguing the need for the $100,000,000 civil defense fund, Mayor La Guardia advised against getting "the idea that a mission to bomb the Atlantic coast would be a suicide mission."

"It would not be at all," he said. "If they can get by and drop their bombs, they can land here and be only prisoners of war for the duration—a very pleasant assignment."

Mayor La Guardia told the Committee that he was remaining as chief of the nation's civilian defense only until the appropriations bill was passed by Congress, "then I have to go back to my city."

Keeping Crime Out

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—More than 4 per cent of the persons who apply for government positions have police records.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, made that disclosure to the House Appropriations Committee during hearings on the first deficiency supply bill, reported today.

Mr. Hoover said that of 499,085 sets of fingerprints received from the Civil Service Commission last year, 22,466 were identified as from persons having prior police records.

On Jan. 1 of this year, he said, the Bureau had on file 32,308,634 sets of fingerprints, an increase of over 17,000,000 in one year. In 1941 the Bureau identified 696,432 persons as having criminal records.

To date, Mr. Hoover said, the Bureau has apprehended 1,314 German enemy aliens, 252 Italian enemy aliens and 1,601 Japanese enemy aliens. Last year it obtained convictions in 97.4 per cent of the criminal cases it handled for trial.

Home-Coming Fund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—State Department officials told a House Appropriations subcommittee in testimony made public today that they needed $5,000,000 immediately to repatriate American nationals from Europe, to maintain officials of enemy governments here and to meet Switzerland's expenses for representing the United States abroad. Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia asked G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, about treatment of United States foreign officers in belligerent countries.

"That condition is satisfactory," Mr. Shaw replied.

He disclosed that there are some 3,500 Americans in Shanghai alone and still about 35,000 Americans in all European countries.

"How do you expect to get these people out of there?" Representative Louis C. Rabaut (D) of Michigan asked.

"No plan has been worked out as yet," Mr. Shaw replied.

U. S. Armored Units To Have Own Names

FORT KNOX, Ky., Feb. 6 (AP)—Vehicles of the armored force are going to be personalized. Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, ordered the tanks, motorcycles, jeeps, peeps and other units of the motorized equipment named.

"Except for objectionable names," the order reads, "complete freedom of selection will be encouraged. . . ."

The names selected by the soldiers will be painted in yellow letters one and a half inches high on the sides of the vehicles. The only exception will be the General's automobile.

Quisling Takes Seat Occupied by Haakon

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6 (AP)—Norwegian reports reaching Stockholm said that Major Vidkun Quisling, newly appointed Premier of Norway by German occupation authorities, took King Haakon's seat in Oslo Castle when he presided at his first Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Reports also said Major Quisling will live in Haakon's private suite as chief of the Government.

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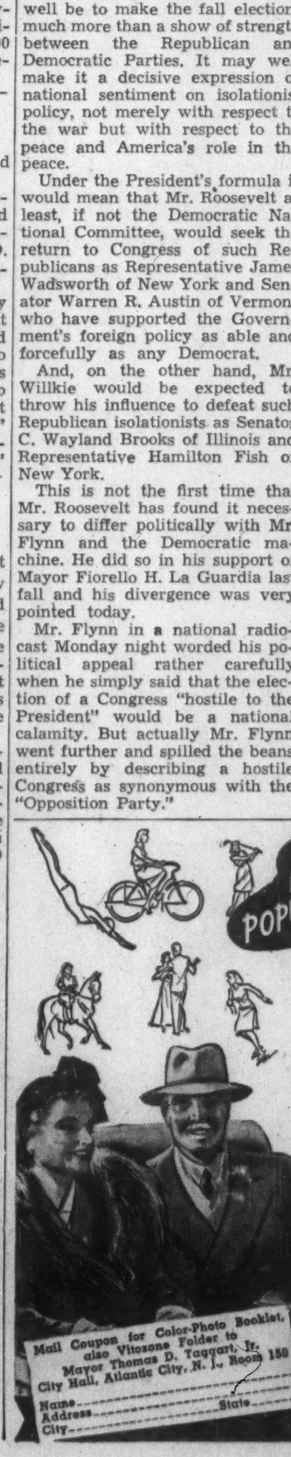

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SUN PORCH OF AMERICA

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Teachers Club Party Success Aided by Century's Mrs. Warner

The Boston Teachers Club held a Valentine tea at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street yesterday afternoon, and the party was a success from every standpoint, including the food and the table decorations. For two features of decorations. For the latter two features of the credit goes to Mrs. Helen Warner, caterer for the Twentieth Century Club.

Mrs. Warner possesses two happy gifts—a genius for cookery and another for table decorations. In the three short months she has been at the Twentieth Century Club she has earned a reputation for good food that is rapidly getting around among Boston gourmets.

"I never took a lesson," she admits, laughing, "and I certainly never learned to cook at home, for Grandmother would have none of us in the kitchen."

Her First Cake

How did it happen, then, that at the incredible age of 12 she was managing the lunchroom at school and running her own catering business as well?

"I think it began," Mrs. Warner said, "when I was a freshman in high school. I used to take care of some neighbors' children after school. One day the children's mother asked me if I'd make a cake for a Fourth of July party she was giving. I suppose I must have done some cooking for the children, though I don't remember much about it.

"Anyway," she went on, "I asked her what her color scheme was and she said 'I don't care, just so it isn't red white and blue. If I see any more red white and blue I think I'll scream!'"

So the youthful caterer went to work, and what resulted was a huge golf-course, laid out on her grandmother's molding-board. The "grass" was shredded coconut tinted green, the cake was the clubhouse. There was an 18th hole with a little marker of red silk stuck in it, and there were four players who were dressed exactly like the guests she were to be at the party.

It All Led to Business

Naturally, there was no dearth of jobs for the young Helen after that and she has been in the catering business ever since. With two Methodist ministers in her family, it was always falling to the wives, daughters, and neices to cook for church suppers and socials, she said.

And even now she is as delighted over a novel bit of decoration as though the whole thing were new to her. She sometimes get so engrossed in a job that she will sit up until dawn working on decorations or making petits fours.

"I sew, too," said Mrs. Warner, "in fact, I was always making over my hats until Mother never knew what I'd appear in from one day to the next." This ingenuity she now expends on party decorations and she takes delight in making much out of little. Her favorite hunting ground is the dime store where her natural eye for beauty finds color and line in the most unexpected places. But she loves antiques, too, and her office has a few choice bits of willow-ware and Victorian silverplate gleaming against dark woodwork. She possesses a collection of miniature vases—of which she says some are antique and some just miniature—and she is as likely as not to pull a few of them out and use them on a table scheme when she thinks they are what she needs.

She is always ready to adapt what is at hand to the needs of the moment. One group with a small budget recently ate at the Twentieth Century Club. There was no money for table flowers but that didn't faze Mrs. Warner.

Instead of flowers, she made colorful centerpieces out of carrots with a feathery green tops still on. Ideas like that fairly crackle in the air when Helen Warner is around. And already, she has begun to grapple successfully with the problem of wartime substitutions in the food line. No telling what may come of it, but those who know her say one thing is certain—the food will be good.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Helen Warner

Above: The table she decorated for the Valentine tea held by the Boston Teachers' Club yesterday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. Mrs. Warner is in charge of food at the Twentieth Century Association.

Mansfield Club Entertains Women of Italian Ancestry

The New Century Club of Mansfield entertained as special guests today the members of the Gloria d'Italia Lodge, a local club of women of Italian ancestry. For ten years, this has been an annual custom of the New Century Club, the idea having originated with Mrs. Warren L. Hopkins, who is President this year and was also President between 1929 and 1931. She felt that the club members could put forth some effort to become better acquainted with their sisters from across the sea.

Early in the spring of 1931, therefore, they entertained the women who were natives of Italy or born here of Italian parents. The affair was a success and the guests later returned the courtesy. Since then, the two meetings have been repeated each year. As Mrs. Hopkins says, "Our contacts are really of a friendly, social sort—nothing outstanding—and yet with the years we have come to meet each other on the street and elsewhere with a feeling of recognition and pleasure at meeting a valued acquaintance."

It has been traditional to present the President of the visiting club with a gift of flowers, but this year it was felt that a gift of a more lasting and patriotic nature would be appropriate, and so a pair of prints was given—one of Washington and one of Lincoln.

The program included a demonstration of glass blowing by Francis Whittemore. Music was furnished by Amy-Marie Tracy, soprano, Dora Brand, contralto, and Hortense Williams, pianist.

Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, was an honor guest with Miss Jennie F. Copeland, a past president of the Mansfield club, acting as her hostess.

Favors at the tea which was served following the meeting were in red, white, and blue. Mrs. Horatio Nelson, a native of Holland, was Hospitality Chairman, and had the assistance of Mrs. Theodore M. Cuneo, Mrs. Bartalameo Cuneo, and Miss Mildred Jones.

Springfield Police Chief

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (AP)—Capt. Raymond P. Gallagher, former head of the Detective Bureau, has been appointed Police Chief, succeeding the late John L. Maloney.

OCD Data for Belmont Women

To acquaint the women of Belmont with the newly appointed staff member to the United States Office of Civilian Defense, the Belmont League of Women Voters has invited Mrs. Livingstone Hall to speak at a luncheon in her honor on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 12:45, at the Unitarian Parish House in Belmont. Mrs. Hall asserts that civilian defense is "the most enormous co-operative in a democracy." Her subject will be "Civilian Defense IS the Community."

The civilian co-operative effort will be demonstrated with a debut luncheon by the local Red Cross Mobile Canteen under the leadership of Mrs. Bronson Crothers. A simple, sample luncheon, Red Cross Headquarters cafeteria-style, will be served by the members of the nutrition class who have attended the theoretical instruction classes followed by practical application. This luncheon will illustrate the community effort of preparedness for any sort of emergency.

Mrs. Crothers, who is in charge of the Belmont Red Cross Mobile Canteen, will be assisted by Mrs. William Underwood, Mrs. Wilder Haines, Mrs. George Oliver, Mrs. William Ellison, and Mrs. Andrew Porter. Mrs. Frances Kennedy, who heads the subcommittee, will have as her aids: Mrs. William Kidder, Mrs. Paul D. Caskie, Mrs. Seth Gano, Mrs. Walter Garfield, Mrs. H. H. Stickney, Mrs. O. L. Leland, Mrs. Ralph Woodbury, and Mrs. Ralph Diaz.

Pine Tree State Mass. Daughters Plan Maine Day

The Massachusetts Maine Daughters will observe Maine Day on Thursday at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Vendome, Boston, with Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield, President, presiding.

Special guests of the occasion are to be Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Sixth District Director; the Rev. Hilda Libby Ives, and presidents of neighboring clubs.

Mrs. Robert E. Fowle has planned a program which will include an illustrated lecture, "The Lure of Maine," by Edward R. Place. Ruth Gevalt, soprano, and Dolores Rodriquez, accompanist, will present a group of songs.

Mrs. Earle C. Craig and Mrs. Walter Wilson, in charge of tea hostesses, will be assisted by Mrs. Ethel W. Knowlton, Mrs. Herbert Franklin Lang, Mrs. William Laughton, Mrs. Roland Lenaerts, Mrs. Walter L. Libby, Mrs. Benjamin Lincoln, Mrs. Samuel H. Lord, Mrs. Minnie MacNamara, Mrs. Charles L. May, Mrs. G. Byron May, Mrs. Harry McKusick, Mrs. Frank B. McSwiney, Mrs. Albert B. Merrill, and Mrs. Henry O. Munsterman.

Sugar Indictments

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Kennebec County Grand Jury returned separate indictments against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and the First National Stores, Inc.—one against each as a corporation—charging each had restricted the supply of sugar, exacted an unfair profit in its sale, and discriminated against persons in selling it.

County Attorney William H. Niehoff, of Waterville, said the indictments resulted from his investigation of sugar sales in Kennebec County.

Massachusetts Daughters To Meet Feb. 12

The guests of honor to attend the President's Day meeting of the Daughters of Massachusetts Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Statler will be Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. C. J. Cook, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations.

There will be a reception at 1:30 with presidents and officers of neighboring clubs as special guests also.

Mrs. John A. Jennings, the President, will head the reception line, with honor guests and vice-presidents, Mrs. Fred M. Blanchard, and Mrs. Alva C. Jefts.

The program is a sketch, "Harriet Beecher Stowe," given by Gertrude Beattyes. Music will be furnished by the delCastillo Trio. Violin, Elsie Byron Nichols, cello, Elinor Leutz Diemer, piano, Mina G. delCastillo.

Net Cash Average Week's Pay By R. I. Restaurants Is $9.03

The average weekly wage, in net cash, of restaurant workers in Rhode Island is $9.03, according to a State survey reported by the United States Department of Labor.

Half of the workers, the majority of whom are waitresses, got less than $9.03, and of these, 15 per cent netted less than $5 a week.

The average received by women ran 18.5 cents an hour. Actually, however, only 8 per cent received that much.

Nearly as many women received under 10 cents as between 30 and 35 cents.

Tips, board and lodging were not included in the analysis of wages, but were considered separately.

The study was made for use of a wage board which is working out a minimum wage for restaurant workers under the Rhode Island minimum wage law. The agency making the survey was the Division of Women and Children in the State Department of Labor.

The study showed that 70 per cent of the table waitresses and 84 per cent of the workers in other occupations worked more than 48 hours a week, in violation of the State 48-hour law; 51 per cent of the table waitresses and 70 per cent of the workers in other occupations worked more than 56 hours a week; and 22 per cent of the women other than waitresses worked 72 hours a week and more.

North Carolina Woman Heads Junior Leagues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Feb. 6

Mrs. Linville K. Martin, of Winston-Salem, N. C., has been nominated as President of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America and Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong, of Toronto, Canada, as Secretary, it is announced here today. In the Junior League, nomination is tantamount to election. Mrs. Martin will succeed Mrs. George V. Ferguson, of Winnipeg, Canada, and Mrs. Armstrong will succeed Mrs. James R. Ingham, of St. Louis, Mo.

R. I. Rouses Defense Fervor —Full-Time 'Relations' Head

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—The Rhode Island Council of Defense, disturbed by indications that the public generally is apathetic to the civilian defense program and that up to now the program here is lagging behind those in neighboring Connecticut and Massachusetts, took steps this week to whip up more interest and support. Various units of the Council were reorganized to increase efficiency and the announcement was made that a full-time chief of the public relations division would be hired.

The changes were made partly as a result of a survey of the civilian defense setup in Connecticut made by Col. Carl C. Webster, Director of the Rhode Island Council. He reported that 60,000 volunteers had signed up for civilian defense jobs in the neighboring State. Fewer than 12,000 have been signed up in Rhode Island. On a population basis, Colonel Webster said, Rhode Island should have at least 25,000 signed up. The State's goal is 27,000.

At least part of Connecticut's success should be attributed to the fact that a large staff of full-time paid employees is maintained, Cononel Webster asserted. The addition of a full-time paid employee in Rhode Island's public relations division was urged as a step necessary to keep the public better informed on the need for volunteers.

The public apathy was disclosed in a series of street corner interviews conducted by reporters for the Providence Journal in this City and in other communities in the State. Many of those interviewed were not interested in signing up as air raid wardens or first aid workers. Many others were willing, but didn't know where to go to offer their services. Still others had done nothing because they were not sure how much time would be required for the volunteer work.

The response of a textile foreman in Woonsocket was typical. He said he hadn't volunteered yet because he didn't know enough about it. If he knew more about the exact requirements, he said, he would be willing to sign up for some job which he might be qualified to fill.

Meanwhile the State's civilian defense establishment slowly is taking shape. The past week saw more courses of instruction opened for volunteer workers and trial blackouts held in a half dozen communities.

The problem of air raid signals has yet to be solved. Some of the communities are making arrangements of their own, but the State Council hopes to be in a position soon to recommend one type of signal to be standardized throughout the State. Robert P. Shepard, Chairman of the planning and technical division of the Council, expects to make a decision after conferences with Federal officials in Washington this week.

Inquiries and tests made so far by the Council have not been entirely successful. Some of the sirens or air horns were ruled out as too expensive, others failed in the tests for noise volume and still others were found to be unobtainable in any reasonable period of time because the manufacturers were flooded with orders.

Most promising of the devices so far tested is one which gives a sound like that of an uncomfortable cow, a member of the Council explained. It is an air horn, costing $800, and although the tone was not described as pleasant, it was found to be eminently distinctive. The Council officials prefer the air-horn type over the siren because they believe too many persons would confuse the air raid siren with the fire sirens which are used in most of the towns and cities in the State.

One member of the Council has estimated that the entire State could be equipped with satisfactory air horns for about $35,000, provided the order goes through without priority difficulties.

New Property Guards

More than 200 specially appointed constables went on duty this week as guards at vital properties scattered through the State, relieving members of the State Guard who had policed the properties for the past few weeks.

A bill was rushed through the Legislature on Gov. J. Howard McGrath's recommendation to permit the various municipalities to appoint the constables and providing that the State shall pay three-fourths of the pay roll. The constables are to receive $30 a week, lieutenants $35 and captains $40.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, February 7
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6meg, 25.9m.
London—6 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Sydney—7:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.86meg, 25.2m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6meg, 25.9m.
London—7:55 p. m.—Talking to Women. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.6meg, 25.9m.
Guatemala—9:45 p. m.—"Mi Cara Mitad," comedy in Spanish, by Miguel Ramos Carrion. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31.3m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31.3m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

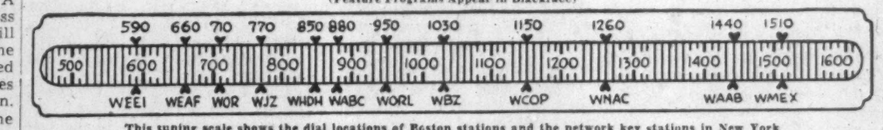
Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—News features and music in Portuguese for Brazil.
8:00 p. m.—News, features, music for Brazil (Portuguese).
10:00 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS, 11.87mc, 25.6m
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense News in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Romance of Living Industries.
9:30 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
9:45 p. m.—Talk on Chess by Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
10:30 p. m.—Quarter Hour Classics.
10:45 p. m.—NBC Camera Club.
11:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Music."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music
3:15 Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Bucknell Un. Glee Club.	Sports and Music
3:45 Music; Talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Melvin Le Mon, cond.	Sports and Music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Interview	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Public Housing	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch.	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Singing Legionnaires
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Victory Book Campaign	News of the World	Red Nichols' Orchestra.	Five Star News; Defense.
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station.	United War Fund	"The Lone Ranger";	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station.	Walter Kidder, songs.	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour;**	Wheeler-Ladd, comedians; songs; guest	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Sizing Up the News";	"PM" Reporter
8:15 **Betty Grable,**	Milton Berle, Shirley	**"Information, Please!"**	Edmund J. Brandon	All Stars Hockey Team
8:30 **drama; guests; or-**	Ross; guest; orchestra	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45 **chestra; E. Davis**			book	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	"Michael Piper"; dramatic sketch; News	"Uncle Walter's Dog-House"; variety	Harry James' Orchestra.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne			"Miss Meade's Children"	
10:00 Ransom Sherman;	"Party Line"; variety...	"Wings of Destiny";	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 com.; sk.; music.	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	dramatic sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Organ Recital
10:30 "A World at War"	News Commentators	"The Night of Feb. 6";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; talk	orchestra; vocalists	Show; orchestra, songs	Olympics - New York hockey game
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Hockey game
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local News; Male Quartet	Dance Orchestra	Hockey game; News
11:30 Noble's Or.; Master	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Your Songs"; or.; songs	Day's End; Music
11:45 Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	"Your Songs"; or.; songs	Music; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War summary	News	"Good Morning"; music.	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music.	Five Star News
8:15 Cadoline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Homespun Harmonies
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McHull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larson's Music.
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Zelma Larson's Music.
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 **"March of Youth";**	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm;	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15 **plays and games**	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Salute So. America.	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Orchestra and vocalist.	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; songs	4-H Club	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15 Folklore program	The Band Played On	dramatic sketch	Studio Speaker	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 "Singing Strings"	Arthur Ward, songs	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	R. Liebert, organ	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 **Theater of Today;**	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 **Karen Morley**	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs.	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures.	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 Stay Soon Orch.	War News	"Hills and Dale"	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15 Books	**Puccini's "Tosca";**	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	**Grace Moore; Frederick**	Matinee in Rhythm	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	**Jagel; Alexander Sved;**	Matinee in Rhythm	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	**George Cehanovsky;**	Patti Chapin, songs;	"University Life"; aus-	Sports results
3:15 Country Journal	**Salvatore Baccaloni;**	Parent-Teachers Conf.	pices Columbia Univ.	Sports results
3:30 United We Stand	**Ettore Panizza, con-**	"Music for Everyone";	"Carolina Playmakers";	Sports results
3:45 United We Stand	**ductor**	string orchestra	Univ. of No. Carolina	Sports results
4:00 "Young Americans	Metropolitan Opera:	News; Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15 in the Making"	Puccini's "Tosca"	Week-end Whimsy	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30 News; Matinee at	Opera; Al & Lee Reiser;	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45 Meadowbrook	piano duo	"Melodic Strings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00 **Cleveland Symphony**	Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror
5:15 **Orchestra; Artur**	Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror
5:30 **Rodzinski, con-**	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Melody Mirror
5:45 **ductor**	Lucky Millinder's Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 News Service	Sports Digest; Defense.	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 **'People's Platform';**	Message of Israel	"This Week of War"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15 **informal discussion**	Message of Israel	"This Week of War"	Network; Sports	Five Star News; Talk
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music
7:45 ica"; folksongs	drama	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	**'Treasure Hour of Song';**	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	**Josephine Tuminia**	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Ted Steele; variety prgm	"Truth or Consequences";	**Chicago Theater; op-**	101st Vets. Ass'n; Music
8:45 Eiman, m. c.; News	Frontline Headlines	quiz program	**eretta; "Blossom Time"**	K. Mendelsohn, piano.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance;	**Marion Claire, soprano;**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	**Robert Weede, baritone**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Romance and Rhythm	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance Orchestra	
9:45 "Saturday Night	Romance and Rhythm	Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports; Newsreel	Sports Comments	Olympics - New York
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	"The Vagabonds"	**America Preferred: Erica**	hockey game
10:30 Sports Comments	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	**Morini, violin; orch.**	Hockey game; News
10:45 News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers.	Dramatic sketch	News Service	U. S. Marine Band
11:00 Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Time; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; songs	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Jimmy	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dorsey's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W36B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Bucknell University Glee Club, Melvin LeMon, conductor.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Herbie Kaye's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Russell Bennett's Notebook."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show; David Cheskin's Orchestra; vocalists.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 380 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 3 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1390kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:15 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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N. E. Defense Centers Are Assured of Preference in Distribution of Equipment

Regional Director Announces Plans of Federal Authorities

New England defense centers will be given preference in distribution of gas masks, steel helmets, and other similar equipment supplied by the Federal Government under its special $100,000,000 Congressional appropriation, Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, announced today.

Plans for distributing and accounting for the forthcoming emergency equipment were discussed this afternoon by delegates from all six New England State Defense Councils meeting in Mr. Loughlin's office.

Equipment to be supplied from Washington—on a loan basis—is to include firemen's helmets, fire hose, auxiliary fire pumps, and medical equipment, as well as arm bands, helmets and gas masks for civilian defense workers.

New England's share of the $100,000,000 will soon be disclosed by the national Office of Civilian Defense, Mr. Loughlin indicated.

Goods will be distributed by the regional defense offices and allocated according to population. In the case of fire equipment, the amount will be determined by that equipment which the department already possesses.

Tentative schedules for allocation to communities within the 48 states are now being worked out in the Washington office, Mr. Loughlin went on.

The States will have the right, he said, to ask adjustments of equipment assigned to them, but no increases in the total money will be allowed.

Purchase will be made by the Federal Government, not by local communities. In each State, distribution will be in the hands of a bonded State officer, it is expected.

Hundreds of thousands of Massachusetts theatergoers will be protected in the event of an enemy air raid, according to instructions issued today by Samuel Pinanski, chairman of the theater division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Theater patrons are instructed to remain seated at time of air raids, because the streets are more dangerous. Theater managers are instructed to announce the sounding of the warning and of the all-clear.

Mr. Pinanski advises an immediate inspection of theaters from dressing rooms, to stage, to roof. He advises enlargement of present first-aid quarters in all theaters and recommends that all exits be indicated by a strip of luminous paint pointing the way to the streets. He recommends that all theater staffs be trained as air raid wardens.

Movie patrons from now on will be greeted by two trailers informing them of the precautions being taken by theater managements which follow Mr. Pinanski's instructions.

Boy Scouts of New England earned praise of Acting U. S. Regional Director of Civilian Defense Joseph M. Loughlin last night on the eve of national Boy Scout Week.

In a message to Scout leaders, Mr. Loughlin commented:

"The approximately 75,000 Boy Scouts in the New England area have taken over important functions of the civilian defense movement and have been of immeasureable help acting as flag-bearers, messengers, collecting waste paper, acting as orderlies and in a great many other civilian defense jobs too numerous to mention."

Re-registration of Enemy Aliens By U. S. Staff Begins Feb. 9

Federal re-registration of Germans, Italians, and Japanese in New England begins Monday as the United States tightens its protective measures around shipyards, industrial plants, arsenals, and reservations.

Arrangements for certification of approximately 116,000 "enemy aliens" in this sector already have been completed by John F. Mulcahy, District Director of Immigration, and John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster of Boston.

By Presidential proclamation, all enemy aliens more than 13 years of age must obtain certificates of identification between Feb. 9 and 28.

Completion of the registration is fast becoming looked upon in Federal circles as a basis for imposing the same severe restrictions on movements of enemy aliens as are in effect on the West Coast. Already, enemy aliens are required to report one week in advance of any trip beyond the ordinary scope of their business. In Massachusetts, discretion on whether to permit the travel lies with Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney.

Coast Guard regulations also have been drawn to prevent the entrance of an enemy alien or any other unidentified person in zones around waterfront docks shipyards, and other areas. On Boston's waterfront, for example, aliens will not be allowed to pass beyond Atlantic Avenue.

No instructions have as yet come from Washington on evacuation of Japanese, Italian or German nationals.

Information and forms for the new registration can be obtained and filled out at any post office. The aliens must submit their registration receipt cards and three unmounted photographs. The photographs must be less than 30 days old and showing a front view of the alien without a hat.

There's Still Plenty of Room For Volunteer in N. E. Forces

War Activities in New England

"Plenty of Room"—Army recruiting in New England continues at a swift gait,—almost two months after the United States' declaration of war, declared Lieut. Col John L. Rice, Recruiting Director of the First Corps Area, today. He added that there still is "plenty of room" for volunteers in the cavalry, infantry, field artillery, armored forces, engineers, signal corps, quartermaster department, medical corps, ordnance, chemical warfare, and parachute troops.

Co-operation Requested — Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson has appealed to those registering for selective service on Feb. 15 and 16 to co-operate by appearing at registration places in the areas where they have their homes.

He added that the provision in the law for registering each person, wherever he might be, was not intended for those who might find it more convenient to register near their place of employment or business. This provision was made only to prevent undue hardship for those at a considerable distance from home on registration dates.

Registration in all the New England States will take place between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on Feb. 16. Massachusetts also will hold registrations on Feb. 15, and Maine and Connecticut will hold registrations on both Feb. 14 and 15 as well, if local boards make such arrangements.

Model Airplane Program—Massachusetts school children are to build model airplanes to aid in the nation's defense. Such models, it is said, will aid Navy fliers and civilian observers in familiarizing themselves with the outlines of the various types of planes.

In announcing the new educational program, Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, said that the Navy had requested 360 sets of 50 planes each from blueprints provided by the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics. He added that the models would be made by junior and senior high school students, under the guidance of vocational instructors.

USO Basketball Team—Organization of a Cape Cod basketball team, probably the first court quintet in New England under the sponsorship of the USO, will be held on Monday night, Louis R. Cohen, Jewish Welfare Board representative and coach announces.

The team will be comprised of soldiers from various Camp Edwards units—the majority of them former college and high school stars. The new Bourne High School gym will be used as the home floor for the squad. Games will be arranged on a home-to-home basis.

Tryouts for the team will be held during the early part of next week at the Bourne gym at which Mr. Cohen expects to have more than 30 candidates report. The squad will consist of 10 players who will be completely equipped and uniformed. The uniforms will be furnished by the USO.

Private Thomas M. McGovern of Dorchester, a member of Headquarters Company, 1114th C. A. S. U., has been appointed manager of the team. He will seek to arrange contests with college, independent, and Army teams. Before entering the service, Private McGovern played in the Boston Y. M. C. A. League.

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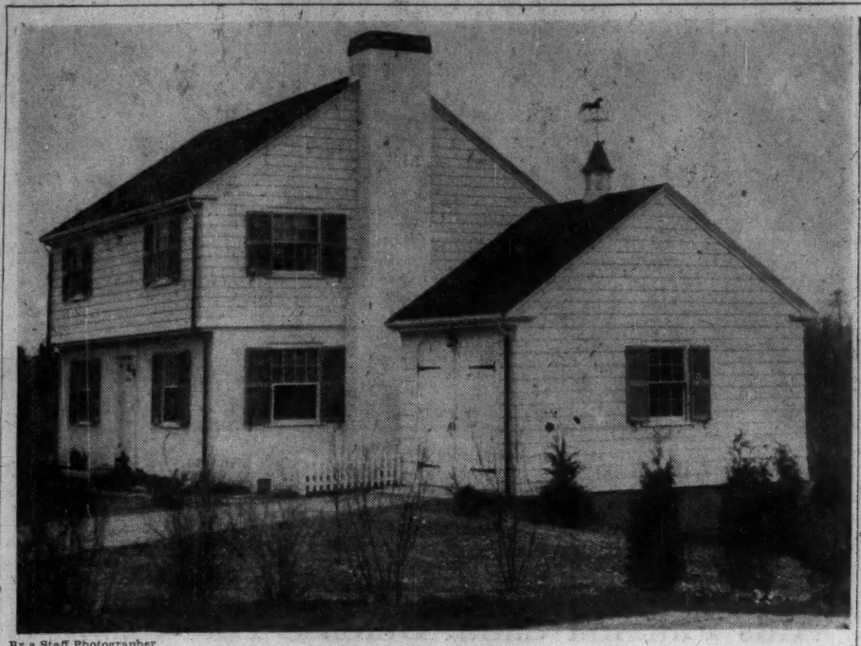

By a Staff Photographer

The 'Extensible' House

This home in Westwood was built for eight or nine rooms, but only five rooms were finished downstairs at cost of $7,500. Finished house will be $10,000. It illustrates the trend to build low-cost homes in high-priced neighborhoods, adding on according to future needs and pocketbooks.

House Building Hints by Home Planner

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Leave the gutters off the new home if you want to save a few building dollars . . . after all the drip from the roof will only soak you through on rainy days.

Build your second floor stairway up from the living room, preferably in the center . . . this makes excellent drafts and gives your guests the impression that the house is air-conditioned. Also, be sure and substitute the old-fashioned door knocker for the doorbell . . . that continual bang bang on the front door is just what you need to keep you from falling asleep at your housework.

These hints on what to do and not to do when planning your new home (most people are planning rather than building these days) were taken from the log-book of a Newton resident who embarked on his home-owning venture only two years ago. He can still see the humorous side of his mistakes but is making a serious effort to avoid them when he builds again.

All-Around Comfort

He likes his home from the standpoint of all-around comfort and appearance. But like everyone else there are changes he would have made had he not been so "green," changes that others can make from his experience before it's too late. And even then, some families might insist on repeating his mistakes because they know what they want and do not fear the consequences.

For instance, not a few families like the stairway running up from the living room, even though this has a tendency of drawing the heat out of the room into the upstairs and making parts of the living room impossible to heat comfortably. A door at the top of the stairway would help . . . but not much.

The Newton resident was handicapped by not having a large home budget. Yet even the most meager outlay, he insisted, would never again be allowed to try and save on roof gutters. It is most disturbing, he said, to have drippings from the roof go down his coat collar while he's fumbling for the doorkey. Of course, if the door had been recessed (and that's something else he thinks of for his new house) he would be protected against drippings and storms, a place to drop the umbrella and take off the rubbers without going into the front hall.

This family's front hall, however, is much different than most of them. You step into a hall with a flagstone floor where any amount of foot scuffing and dirt-tracking is not disturbing to the cleaner. It's like a recessed entrance inside, rather than outside the door.

To wait for the new house until there was enough money to utilize all the ideas was not in keeping with this family's requirements. So things had to be passed up for future installation. At the same time, many practical ideas are possible for the low cost home through intelligent planning.

The house involved some of the principles of prefabrication such as wallboard or compressed wood panels instead of plaster. A similar but heavier material, insulation board sheathing was used for outside boarding instead of the usual rough siding. This enabled the sides of the building to be thrown together quickly, saving labor costs. And generally speaking, the family finds this construction good, although there are disadvantages.

Chief out about the wallboarding is sound transmission. It has something of the "summer camp" feeling, the Newtonite explained, in which every whisper is clearly registered on the whole household. For ceilings, the material has proved execellent. It has not cracked and once when the bathroom overflowed, the water, instead of coming through the ceiling, ran to the edge where it found a crack to drop into a strategically placed bucket. A plaster ceiling would have been ruined.

Noisy Wallboard

But the wallboard has been noisy. Sharp changes in temperature causing contraction and expansion, have also resulted in creaking and cracking. Winds blowing through the house on summer days or in bedrooms on wintry nights might give the creaking impression to visitors that the house was haunted.

Wall paper applied smoothly to this type of wall has served splendidly, but the Newton family is still wondering how the paper is going to come off when a change is made.

There is no cellar, although Mr. wanted one and still does for much-needed storage. But Mrs. still thinks cellars are a nuisance. From the standpoint of physical comfort, however, the two agree that the cellar would add little. The heating system in the center of the first floor provides re-use of circulating hot air.

If building again, the family would be more careful of the grading. The lot is below street level. Workmen left a rise in the lawn that tends to pocket excess water after heavy rains or when the snows melt. Dry wells or leveling would solve this problem. But it could have been easily avoided in the construction period. Mrs. liked the lot lower than the street. Mr. still insists that the house should be level if not somewhat higher than the street. This, plus the lack of cellar, put Mrs. two up on Mr.

A Mistake

Use of wallboard construction in the bathroom proved a mistake, since washable wall paper on the walls becomes soiled around the tub. Too much wetting anywhere has tended to separate the paper from the wall. Next time . . . tile sheeting or specially treated wall paper like oilcloth will be insisted upon.

To go back to the doorknocker. Actually, the family forgot to demand a doorbell in addition to the knocker which looked artistic. But there is no artistry in the battering-ram bangs that result from impatient grocery men or paper boys using the knocker to obtain an audience. By leaving the doorbell off the rear door, the family invited everyone familiar with the neighborhood to call at the front door.

The next garage will be large enough for a workbench or a tool house, particularly if there is no cellar for storage and working. The Newton house has a room on the ground floor to the rear of the garage and off the kitchen supposed to take the place of a basement recreation room. The floor is concrete and it opens out in the rear yard. But it's not adapted to heating in the winter, although it's excellent for summer use.

Wellesley Views the War

By a Staff Photographer

Alumnae Council Meets

Miss Mary Hall, President of the Wellesley College Senior Class (right) is shown with Mrs. Ralph E. Church, President of the College Alumnae Association. Of the Alumnae, 220 are meeting this week on the campus for the twenty-first session of the Wellesley Alumnae Council. Built around the theme, "Faith, Democracy's Vital Weapon," session meetings have treated the effect of the war upon American colleges and the role being played by Wellesley in training responsible citizens. Tonight the Alumnae will discuss "Faith vs. Fear: What Faith Means to a Resisting People"; and tomorrow the concluding session will be on the topic, "Building of Faith: the Role of Educated Women Today."

First Motions On Tobin Ouster Due Next Week

Preliminary motions and other legal pleadings on the petition of Boston voters to remove Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be heard Feb. 9 by a special tri-judge tribunal of Suffolk Superior Court.

This was announced today by Thomas Dorgan, Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court.

The voters have charged the Mayor with violating the Corrupt Practice Act in the recent mayoralty election by failing to file a proper accounting of campaign expenditures and exceeding the amount allowed him by statute.

Motions to dismiss the action by the Mayor and motions to dismiss the Mayor's motion to dismiss, with motions to amend the proceedings by adding new names and motions for withdrawal, are all pending before the Court.

Two Launchings In Maine Feb. 8

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP)—The third and fourth of a fleet of 30 cargo carriers scheduled to be built for Great Britain will be launched from their Todd-Bath Iron Corporation basins Feb. 8 at 2 p. m. Arthur Sewall, assistant to the President of the concern, announced today.

The ships are named the Ocean Peace and the Ocean Justice.

The first two, the Ocean Freedom and Ocean Liberty, were launched last Dec. 20.

'Lady Paul Reveres' Ready to Spread Alarm

BRISTOL, N. H., Feb. 6 (AP)—Lady Paul Reveres, who have dubbed themselves the "female light cavalry," will spread the alarm in outlying sections of this town during any war emergency.

Police Chief Ernest Hopkins, who operates a riding academy, said today he had organized eight equestriennes into his cavalry troop.

"They are ready to ride at a moment's notice," he added.

Little Change Noted in the Price of Foods

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With eggs selling at lower prices in harmony with the usual seasonal trend, and chain stores holding butter at 40 cents, though some stores now ask 41, week-end shoppers today found another pleasant surprise in some of the suburban cut-price stores where some beef cuts were lower in price than last week.

The drop in some cuts of beef, however, was not general. One large cut-price store, nevertheless dropped the price of a selected assortment of steaks to 29 cents a pound, while chain stores hold to 35 cents. In most cases, there is little change in the price of any meats from what might be termed the basic levels—or starting price—quoted a week ago.

Housewives, furthermore, find as much difficulty as usual in keeping within their foodstuffs budgets. And in connection with the onward march of the cost of living, the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, reports that "with exception of eggs, prices of every article in the food section of the budget increased in January, over December."

Advance in Prices

The State's report adds that "the combined meat index increased 4.9 per cent and the combined food, excepting meat, index increased 4.7 per cent over December."

Chain stores offer large fresh eggs as low as 37 cents a dozen, with a few asking 39 and even 41 cents. Chuck for a roast of beef is as low as 31 cents in chains and 35 in independent stores. Pork loins continue at 22 cents in chains with some shaving off the price to 19 cents for the week-end. Lamb legs are again 27 cents, also a chain store price, with some independent merchants asking 31 cents.

Turkey is ranged from 39 to 45 cents a pound, though they can be had as low as 37 cents in one large chain system and at 29 in a suburban cut-price shop. Chicken and fowl start at 29 cents in the chains ranging up to 40 and 35 cents respectively in other stores.

Fish Still High

Fish prices continue high as the tie-up of Boston trawlers and draggers continues. The supply is limited by cold and stormy weather which interferes with fishing, as well as by the idleness of many vessels. But fish is coming to Boston from other ports and indications point to sufficient supplies to meet the demand.

In down-town fish stores, fresh cod is 18 cents; steak cod 22 to 30; flounders 20 to 25; haddock 18 to 20; Eastern halibut 75; smelts 35 to 45; fillet of cod 35 to 40; fillet of haddock 40 to 50; chilled Western halibut and salmon 40, and chilled swordfish 60. Chain stores offer many of the above items at less money.

Haddock fillets, for instance, can be had at 23 cents a pound in chains. They are processed from scrod or small haddock. Smelts are available as low as 15 cents a pound, mackerel 8 cents, and halibut 29 cents.

Vegetable Prices

In vegetables and fruits, shoppers found bananas at high price levels today. Fruit merchants explain that the war has disrupted shipping to a marked extent and that no bananas have arrived at Boston by sea for two months or more, compared with a "normal" of three shiploads a week. Some small fruit stores, with fine looking bananas, ask 10 cents a pound for them, or nearly twice the normal price. In some cut-price shops the price is 8 cents a pound.

Strawberries from Florida are a bit lower, selling at 21 to 22 cents a pint. Bosc pears range from 35 to 60 cents a dozen. Fresh pineapples can be had around 19 cents each. McIntosh apples are offered in some stores at 23 cents for six apples. Grapefruit are around five cents each, depending on size. Florida oranges are available from 20 to 35 cents a dozen, and California oranges 19 to 45 cents.

Fresh green beans are around 19 cents a pound in many stores; beets and carrots are around 7½ cents a bunch; new white cabbage 6½ cents a pound; common onions 7½ cents a pound and up; green peas 19 cents a pound; winter squash 3 cents a pound and up; re-packed Florida tomatoes 21 cents a pound; spinach 23 cents a peck, and old crop white potatoes 41 cents a peck of 15 pounds.

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Postwar Problem: Trust Among Allies

By Sir Stafford Cripps

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LONDON, Feb. 6—In my previous article I have dealt with the material side of the Russian war effort, and I now come to deal with the political aspect of our association with the Soviet Union in the common struggle.

There are difficulties—yes, great difficulties—the ideological differences of two decades, suspicions and frictions of two peoples of widely different character and with methods of government and economic organization that are little understood by one another.

At the moment there exists what may seem to many to be an almost forced association, but fundamentally it is much more than that.

We all three—Great Britain, the United States, and Soviet Russia—are fighting a common enemy because we each individually love and cherish our own freedom, our own right to determine how we shall live. We want our own ways because we belive they suit us better than other ways, but good or bad, we fight for them because they are our own and we will not allow any marauding gang of international gangsters to impose their rule upon us for their own benefit.

That state of mind applies equally to each one of the three countries. We have all signed the Atlantic Charter and although the Russians may think the world would be happier if their form of economic organization ruled throughout, just as many Americans may think Russia would be happier with another form of government and economy, yet the Soviet Government has declared again and again with all sincerity that it does not want to interfere with the internal conditions of other countries.

Example by Success

The best way of spreading an ideology or political system in the world is to show by example its success. Perhaps no country yet has succeeded in doing that for a sufficiently long period to convince others that they must change their own economic system.

Beyond demonstrating by the force of successful example the need for world change in the economic system, the Soviet Union has no intention to interfere either in Europe or elsewhere with forms of government of its neighbors.

The United States and Great Britain adopt the same attitude. Here there is common ground for future action in association.

Relationship to War

Sir Stafford Cripps, who has recently returned to London, after relinquishing the post of British Ambassador to Moscow, has written two articles on the Soviet's relationship to the war. The first article was published yesterday. The second article follows.

We must put aside once and for all the "Red bogy." Surely it has become perfectly plain why Hitler and his associates so sedulously fostered "fear of Bolshevism." It was his policy to weaken the combination against him. It was his greatest "fifth column" effort to sow dissension among his political enemies. He was the fount and origin of all the propaganda for the last ten years, and it very nearly succeeded.

But now that we have seen through it, now that we realize the common interests for future world safety which we have with the Soviet Union, now that Hitler is unmasked and the true alignment of civilization has been hammered out in the furnace of war, now at last we can rid ourselves of unreasoning fears and suspicions and get down to the solid basis of constructive work for the future.

Respect for Each Other

The Russians ask no country outside the Soviet Union to become communist and we ask none within the Soviet Union to desert Communism for any other political creed. We are not going to work politically or economically against one another as suspicious rivals attempting to weaken or sabotage political enemies.

We are fighting together for a common aim and that common struggle should form the basis of our new association.

We have not changed our natures; Russians have not changed theirs. We accept them as they accept us for what we are with all our failings and shortcomings on both sides.

That should be the basis of our relations with one another and with the Soviet Union.

We shall either have to reconstruct the world in partnership after the victorious end of the war, or else we shall have to go each on our separate ways, and with no common agreement the peace will be a more tragic chaos than the war.

Partners can influence, aid, and assist one another where jealous and suspicious associates merely destroy one another's schemes for fear that each may steal power from the other.

It is either co-operation or chaos, and we must choose between the two.

Let us make it clear beyond all doubt that it is to be co-operation and we shall deserve well of the future.

True Co-operation

But co-operation does not, of course, mean giving way in everything to a partner. It means together working out schemes and plans with all the give and take that is necessary to arrive at a common decision.

If once we can create an atmosphere of confidence among three countries which does not wholly exist, we can, I feel certain, plan together and reach an agreement in our plans.

Upon one major central point of European reconstruction there will be agreement. The Soviet Government has said "never again"—never again must Europe and the world be subjected to such an agony of war. It must be put out of the power of Germany to repeat the aggression of 1939-41.

How that is to be achieved is a matter for discussion and settlement among the victorious powers.

Then again, we are all agreed some more stable and lasting system of peace organization must be inaugurated than that which arose after the last war. This again is a matter for discussion and decision.

There may and will be many opinions. But unless the principal powers can agree upon some scheme beforehand, little or nothing of value will come out of the peace conference.

The need for these considerations only stresses the vital importance of a clear, clean understanding among the United States, the U. S. S. R., and Great Britain, a wiping out of the past and a new, more hopeful beginning.

I am confident—and I know this from highest authority—the Soviet Union is anxious and most willing to work in association with Great Britain and America after the war, and to prepare now so as to make that work as effective and valuable as possible.

False Suspicions

They have deep suspicions; so have many people in Great Britain and the United States, fostered by mistaken international policies and attitudes on both sides in the past, but based on fears of rival economic policies.

We must somehow convince each other that we will not interfere with one another's affairs in the future, directly or indirectly.

Let us leave rival theories to prove their own success or failure before the judgment seat of world opinion and let the best man win.

On this basis we can have true co-operation, but it's a question not only of governments and statesmen but of people and public opinion.

Perhaps the war has taught us to be less opinionated about the virtues of our own political system and more tolerant of what we consider defects of others. If this is so, we may hope to concentrate upon the possibilities of useful constructive common action in the future rather than upon fears and suspicions of possible rivalries.

If we do fear that rivalry, then the safest course we can adopt is to make the rival our partner so together we may influence and restrain one another from extreme courses in either direction.

To win the war is vital and for that purpose we must give every material aid to Russia. To win the peace is no less vital and to that end we must achieve full political co-operation among the three great allies of the war—the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain.

FBI Raids Net Spies in West

VALLEJO, Calif., Feb. 5 (AP)—Raids by federal agents in areas adjacent to two big west coast navy yards have led to the arrest of nearly two score Axis aliens, mostly Japanese, and seizure of navy signal flags, maps, weapons, cameras and radios.

The latest raid of 25 FBI agents, personally led by Nat Pieper, head of the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, fell with surprising suddenness last night on alien establishments in Vallejo which is near the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Wednesday, other FBI agents seized 15 Japanese on Bainbridge Island which lies strategically near the Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash.

Among the Vallejo places raided was a Japanese laundry which, police said, had been laundering clothes for Mare Island workers. The FBI agents, in co-operation with local officers, arrested more than a score of aliens, one a woman. Those seized included three Germans and one Italian. The rest were Japanese.

Nine of the group were ordered held for immigration authorities. The rest were released.

Vallejo police said that the laundry raided has sent its agents for many years into the Navy Yard to pick up clothing.

The agents seized a complete set of U. S. Navy signal flags, weapons, cameras, radios and suitcases filled with undisclosed contents.

"We're doing this on definite suspicions of espionage in the area," Mr. Pieper emphasized.

The raiding agents took over the city and county buildings as the arrests increased and the seizures piled up.

The 15 Japanese men rounded up Wednesday on Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound, not far from the Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard, will be brought before an alien hearing board to determine if they are to be interned.

Gerald Shucklin, Assistant U. S. Attorney, said at Seattle that some of the Japanese possessed maps showing Puget Sound, making them illegally-held materials. Most of the Japanese were held for possession of dynamite which they had been using in land-clearing operations. A short-wave radio set and several firearms were other seized items.

2,000,000 Workers Imported by Reich

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 6 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris newspaper Paris-Midi estimated today that 2,000,000 foreign workers had been imported by Germany, whose own manpower has been drained by the war with Russia.

"Since the immense military effort put forth by her (Germany) deprives her of numerous hands for her factories, the foremost problem was that of labor power," the newspaper said.

It added that 130,000 of the foreign workmen are Frenchmen and that the total number is steadily increasing.

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Cripps Reported To Have Spurned Supply Ministry

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The London Daily Mail in a special interview last night quoted Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, as saying he had declined to become Minister of Supply because the post did not carry War Cabinet rank and that he preferred to return to the House of Commons "with an open mind."

Sir Stafford has been mentioned prominently as a possible successor to Lord Beaverbrook, who has become Minister of War Production. Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons today he would clarify Lord Beaverbrook's duties in a statement at the next meeting of the legislative body.

"I do not propose to try to make things difficult for the Government by merely becoming a critic," the Daily Mail quoted Sir Stafford, "but neither do I propose to be afraid of saying what I think ought to be said.

"For the rest of my lifetime I think there will be sufficient to do trying to get the world back on its legs. I want to make my contribution toward world and national reconstruction."

He declared he had abandoned "for good," the newspaper stated, his law practice, which was said to have been one of the most lucrative in Great Britain, reputed to have brought him £25,000 a year. He said he has given up his country estate and rented a farm house near by, where Lady Cripps is acting as his secretary.

On the Refugee Road to Singapore

Associated Press from Paramount

British Evacuees Push On to Safety

In their haste to leave their homes in the Penang area of Malaya before the onward rush of the Japanese invaders, British refugees crowd an evacuation station awaiting transportation to safety in the south and the protection of the Singapore defenses. Here they have arrived at Ipoh by train and are waiting to find out the next move on their trek to safety.

New Transisthmian Highway Aids Panama Canal Defense

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Feb. 6 (AP)—A new Panama Canal safeguard has been established in a 48-mile transisthmian highway, over which Army machines can travel ocean-to-ocean in two hours.

At places the route is only a one-way graded trail hacked through dense tropical jungle, but Army trucks traversed it for the first time this week, demonstrating its availability in any emergency involving the vital canal and closely paralleling railway.

The highway adds a third and well-separated route to the canal and railway which hitherto were the only avenues of heavy transport across the Isthmus of Panama.

Begun in December, 1940, as a joint Canal Zone and Republic of Panama enterprise, the highway assumed enormous military significance after the United States and Panama entered the war against the Axis in December, 1941.

Canal defense authorities promptly obtained permission of the United States Public Roads Administration to cleave a trail across seven miles of jungle-covered hogback hills and deep ravines—last portion of a right-of-way originally planned for commercial traffic.

The Army engineers moved in and after 14 days of relentless labor constructed a trail over which Army "jeeps" (command cars) and "peeps" (quarter-ton Bantams) can slosh and power-house their way from Atlantic to Pacific or vice versa.

Now it becomes the job of the Public Roads Administration, during Panama's present "dry season," to lay a two-way 50-mile-an-hour concrete highway before arrival of the "rainy season."

Greek Nationals Removed From Borders by Bulgars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the conquest of Greece and the systematic and thorough looting by the Axis partners and their satellite Bulgaria the food situation has become desperate.

According to the publication, News From Greece, at the time of the occupation the supplies of food at hand would have sufficed to satisfy the minimum requirements of the population, had it not been for an indiscriminate and arbitrary policy of requisition enforced by the conquerors.

The breakdown and dislocation of agricultural production, the isolation of the country from the outside world and the impact of the Russo-German conflict have caused a further deterioration of conditions there.

Out of the scanty supplies available the new masters are trying to feed their armies, their occupation forces, the arrogant army of civil servants, and the many thousands of sick and wounded now in Greek hospitals and recuperating centers—all entirely fed at the expense of the Greek population.

Meanwhile Radio Paris reports that "Greece and Bulgaria are carrying out a population exchange." Greek nationals, the broadcast said, "are being cleared from Macedonia and Western Thrace." It is certain now that the Bulgars are resorting to a forceful transfer of populations, camouflaging such practices with "official voluntary exchange."

Ankara reports confirm the wholesale transplantation of Greek populations in Macedonia and Thrace by the Bulgars. Greek residents of these regions were forcibly ousted and sent to Continental and Southern Greece, their homesteads, lands, and agricultural implements were turned over to Bulgars, who were exchanged under the special agreements of 1919 and 1929.

The Axis partners try hard to console the subjugated Greek people for the loss of their liberties by a course of well-prepared propaganda. Such propaganda consists of attempts at eplaining to the despoiled people that the temporary loss of material comforts will be compensated tenfold by the improvement of their material condition "in the days to come" and by a fuller participation in the German New Order.

One class of the Greek population that consistently refuses to be cajoled into submission is the Greek clergy. In remote and isolated villages they have become, as of old, the militant leaders against the aggressor. Many have been sent to concentration camps, because they pointedly refused to pray in their liturgical invocations "for the success of the Axis arms and the enthronement of the New Order."

Ankara reports that according to statements appearing in the secret publications in enslaved Greece, the entry of the United States into the war was greeted with enthusiasm. This event has bolstered resistance, sabotage, and guerrilla warfare. Greek conscripted labor in the employ of Axis and their junior partners have abandoned work, resorting at the same time to destruction and hiding of repair implements.

As for affairs in Crete, German efforts to turn Crete into a formidable military and naval base for operations in Northern Africa have met with disastrous failure due to the guerrilla warfare of the Cretans who persistently and courageously stage "surprise coups" and destroy all airdromes and fortifications.

Guayule Rubber Program O. K.'d

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—A huge program for domestic production of guayule rubber received House approval yesterday with some members enthusiastic that this country could free itself from dependency on foreign supplies but others skeptical.

Legislation adopted authorizes immediate planting of up to 75,000 acres of land in southwestern United States to guayule, a plant having a rubber-bearing content up to 23 per cent. The Agriculture Department was told in effect to spend whatever was needed for the project when the House rejected an amendment by Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri to limit the cost to $10,000,000.

Some experts have estimated that rubber supplies from wild trees in the Amazon Valley could be stepped up from about 2,000 to 100,000 tons annually. Normal American consumption is about 700,000 tons.

The Senate already had passed a Guayule Rubber bill, but the measure must be returned there for action on House amendments.

The principal House amendment authorizes the Agriculture Department to purchase, for not more than $2,000,000, the California properties of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, including its patents.

Proponents of the bill, led by Representative John Z. Anderson (R) of California, expressed the belief guayule could be developed to furnish the nation's entire rubber needs within five years.

N. Y. Girl Spy For Nazis Says She's for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—The young German-American girl who has been the Government's chief witness against an alleged select Nazi spy ring here, testified that she worked as secretary to the group's ringleader for $25 a week because it "sounded like a lot of fun," as the defense began its cross examination which continued here today.

To defense attorneys who sought to find out why Lucy Boehmler, who came from Stuttgart, Germany, as a young child and has lived ever since with her family in Queens, became a spy at high school age, the youthful witness replied that her family did not know she was engaged in espionage, although she and her sister were members of the German-American Bund.

In answer to questions, she asserted that her allegiance today was to the United States rather than to Germany and that she had not considered the fact that she was transmitting defense data injurious to the United States to Germany.

"I just did what I was told," she said. "I never even thought about it."

Meanwhile Miss Boehmler, in her direct testimony yesterday, declared that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had upset the program of Kurt Frederick Ludwig, accused Nazi spy leader and her employer, before the F. B. I. caught up with him.

She said Ludwig had written to her asking her to "write Marion Pon" that "competition was very bad." "Marion," she explained, meant a mail address in Madrid from which letters were forwarded to Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Gestapo, while "pon" meant "secret writing." "Competition was very bad," she added, signified that the F. B. I. was on the trail of Ludwig, who at one time fled to a resort in the Poconos after becoming frightened by the F. B. I's. arrest of 33 persons in the Brooklyn spy case.

Slum-Clearance Goal Kept

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that "the goal of a slumless America must be preserved."

The President, in a message read to the Annual Public Housing Conference, expressed regret that slum-clearance housing must be retarded substantially during the war.

"The recognized need for adequate housing for all of our citizens has been emphasized by the special need for proper housing for civilian and enlisted personnel—and their families—concerned in the effort to win the war," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"Adequate housing is a morale builder and is essential to the speed and efficiency of our national defense work.

"The program of clearing slums and providing decent homes for the ill-housed of our nation in the years before the war laid the foundation for the intensified housing effort necessary today. The job of clearing the slums, which your conference helped to begin, of necessity must be reduced substantially for the duration. With the scarcity of building materials we can now afford to build homes only in defense areas. But the goal of a slumless America must be preserved.

"I know that you recognize the social and economic importance of the public housing program in the period immediately following the winning of the war. . . . The recommendations of your conference and your assistance in setting up the proper machinery by the Federal Government and by local communities will be a real contribution toward postwar reconstruction."

The national Public Housing Conference is an unofficial advisory body composed of representatives of local housing authorities and other persons interested in the cause of promoting low-cost housing, rural and urban, and slum clearance.

Australia Stirred By Radio Leakages Of Military Import

MELBOURNE, Feb. 6 (AP)—A Dominion-wide counterespionage campaign is being launched after revelations of leakages of secrets of military significance, it was announced officially today.

Certain news about which the Australian public knew nothing has been sent out of the country by radio, to be broadcast later by Tokyo. It was stated that these broadcasts were picked up by Australian Department of Information listening posts.

The Government is deliberately making known its uneasiness in the hope of obtaining public co-operation in suppressing spying, an official said.

The fact that the news is emanating within a short period from different Capital Cities suggests that more than one agent is operating, it was added.

New Zealand Army Calls Younger Men

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 6 (AP)—New Zealand announced yesterday that men with children will be called up by age groups for military service both here and abroad following the calling up of all childless married men.

The Ministry of National Service said that the Government is adopting this method because the Army wants younger men who take more easily to modern warfare while industry needs the more skilled and experienced type, who are usually older.

How Axis Radio Propaganda Seeks to Split United Nations

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Latest Axis propaganda strategy—directed to the peoples of all the Allied countries by radio—is seeking to disunite the United Nations in at least four different directions, Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, disclosed today in warning Americans to watch out for enemy lies.

From Berlin, Rome and Tokyo propaganda radiocasts are going out which add up to a veritable "Borgia Bund" of poisonous misinformation, Mr. MacLeish declared, and from a detailed analysis by the Government's radio monitoring services, it develops that these radiocasts are subtly seeking:

To divide the United Nations on religious grounds.

To sow distrust and hostility between Great Britain and the United States by lying to each about the other and seeking to arouse the fear that each is intent upon dominating the other.

To split the loyalty and support of the Dominions from Britain by persistently repeating the falsehood that the United Kingdom is letting the dominion armies do most of the fighting and take most of the suffering. The facts utterly disprove this lie.

To undermine Turkey's faith in and sympathies with the Allies and to suggest that Russia in planning to attack it.

Coincident with Mr. MacLeish's report, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, just home from the Rio de Janeiro conference, directed attention to another phase of Axis danger when he said quite frankly that the concentration of Axis agents in the South American nations which have not yet broken relations with Germany, Italy and Japan constitute a grave problem for the entire Western Hemisphere. Only Chile and Argentina retain diplomatic connections with the Axis and Washington is hopeful that Chile will soon join the majority of the other American countries in refusing to harbor the representatives of the enemy.

Italians Especially Abusive

The OFF has found that the Italian Radio was "particularly abusive," in portraying "Protestant Roosevelt" in an alliance with "Atheist Stalin" attacking "Catholic Fascism." One fabrication, which the Vatican promptly denied, was that the Pope urged South American nations not to break off relations with the Axis.

Typical of the strategy to divide country from country among the United Nations, race from race, religion from religion, Mr. MacLeish cited a recent radiocast aimed at the United States, which declared:

"The American foreign policy is dictated from Downing Street rather than from Washington, and will leave America holding the bag."

But to the British, the Axis radiocast took the line:

"The British Empire is dissolving like a lump of sugar into Roosevelt's tea cup."

The Berlin Radio, the OFF report disclosed, has recently charged that the landing of American troops in Northern Ireland was timed "to coincide with Roosevelt's gradual absorption of Australia and Canada." During the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, enemy stations tried the same tactics in an attempt to disrupt the harmony of the American republics, the OFF Director said. The theme of the radiocasts was "imperialistic designs" of this country.

The Axis effort to stimulate disunity among the United Nations is constant and as ingenious as it is unscrupulous, Mr. MacLeish says. From Tokyo, radiocasts to Burma, picture the Filipinos as deserting the Americans; radiocasts to the Philippines describe the Burmese as deserting the British.

Turkey Particular Target

Particular attention is being paid to Turkey in an effort to destroy that country's confidence in the United Nations. Shortly after the visit of British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden to Moscow, the Nazi Radio made up the story that he had agreed that Russia should have the Dardanelles. The Turkish Government investigated and found the report to be false, whereupon the German propaganda chiefs offered the alibi that they had been misled by a British news agency. That story, too, was investigated and found to be false.

"The technique," Mr. MacLeish explained, "is as old as Satan. It is the shabby but subtle system of playing both ends against the middle. The Axis propaganda poisoners are constantly on the air whispering defamatory stories about the British or the Australians or the South Americans into listening ears in the United States, then they nimbly switch to a beam aimed at Britain or another of the United Nations to pour out lies about us."

Mr. MacLeish pointed out that his statements were not based on conjecture, but on a factual study of enemy short wave propaganda which has been conducted by the Intelligence Bureau of the Office of Facts and Figures during the past several weeks in co-operation with the foreign broadcasting service of the F. C. C., and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information. The study has covered propaganda radiocasts from the enemy countries, and has been especially channeled toward the different members of the United Nations.

"The strategy of Axis short wave propaganda remains the same—to attempt to divide country from country among the United Nations, race from race, religion from religion," said Mr. MacLeish. "Only its tactics change, as the enemy propagandists seize upon—or manufacture—new incidents or issues.

"The comparative study of Axis broadcasts—for example, the comparison of broadcasts directed at the United States and at Great Britain—has provided illuminating instances of the mind-poisoning technique of Goebbels and his Italian and Japanese imitators."

British Casualties Far Heaviest

In a detailed and factual answer to repeated Axis insinuations, the British Press Service released here today a cabled report it had just received from London showing the casualties suffered by the land forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations to the close of 1941. The proportions were as follows:

United Kingdom, 71.3 per cent.
Dominions, 18.2 per cent.
Colonial, 5.0 per cent.
Indian, 5.5 per cent.

The percentage of losses suffered by men from the United Kingdom—England, Scotland and Northern Ireland—is actually somewhat higher than indicated above, since one third of every Indian division customarily consists of United Kingdom troops.

Figures are not yet available for air and sea casualties, but the United Kingdom percentages in these two spheres of operation are higher still.

The requirements of military security do not permit of the publication of detailed and up-to-date breakdowns of the casualties. Latest figures available are:

British Army casualties up to Oct. 18, 1941, 100,000 (approx.).
Royal Navy casualties up to Oct. 18, 1941, 20,000 (approx.).
Royal Air Force casualties up to May 31, 1941, 10,996.
British Merchant Marine up to Nov. 27, 1941, 9,454.
Australia up to Oct. 18, 1941, 13,000 (approx.).
India casualties up to Oct. 18, 1941, 7,000 (approx.).
New Zealand casualties up to Oct. 18, 1941, 6,000 (approx.).
South Africa (including native troops) casualties up to Jan. 1, 1942, 5,179.
Canada casualties up to Nov. 26, 1941, 2,335.
Newfoundland casualties up to July 31, 1941, 106.

Since these figures were issued, there has been heavy fighting in Africa and Malaya in which both United Kingdom and Dominions forces have suffered considerable fresh losses.

In the principal campaigns of this war the proportions of troops engaged have been as follows:

Western Front (France and Belgium)—70 times as many United Kingdom troops as from the whole of the rest of the Empire.

In the first and second Libyan campaigns, and in Eritrea, where most of the East African fighting took place, more than half the forces involved were from the United Kingdom.

Norway — No Dominions or Colonial troops participated.

Greece: Percentages were:
United Kingdom, 33.
Australia, 30.
New Zealand, 20.
Palestine and Cyprus, 8.

Crete:
United Kingdom, 16.
New Zealand, 26.
Australia, 23.
Palestine and Cyprus, 5.

When the Far Eastern phase of the war opened last December, the United Kingdoh had nearly four times as many men serving abroad as the four Dominions—Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa—had serving outside their respective territories.

Long Work Hours Lower Efficiency

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—For greatest efficiency, weekly working hours over extended periods should not exceed 60 to 65 for men and 55 to 60 for women, the Industrial Health Research Board reported today.

It said investigation showed that time lost by factory workers increased when the work week exceeded 60 hours.

Work wastage for women exceeded that for men in the year ended June, 1941, the report said.

Expansion of industry and employment of workers unaccustomed to factory life, plus the effect of air raids on transport and home life, were listed as contributing causes.

February Sale of Suits and Overcoats

• • •

Ware Pratt Co.

Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

Denholm & McKay Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Famous for Quality and Fashion

Goebbels Sees Germans Tired And 'Irritable'

LONDON, Feb. 6 (ONA)—The Nazis are reported to have stopped showing newsreels of the Russian Front in Germany. Press reports said that the official explanation to the German public was that cameras could not function in the low temperatures.

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 6 (AP)—The German Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, acknowledged today that there is considerable dissatisfaction in Germany over the Russian campaign and food and fuel shortages, but explained these complaints on the ground that the people are "overworked and irritable."

In an article in Das Reich, Dr. Goebbels declared:

"One complains of the cold, another of the shortage of potatoes or coal, a third about the overcrowded trains, a fourth about the eastern front, a fifth about the war in North Africa. All that really is not bad because we all are overworked and irritable."

"Ask thousands of Germans whether they would rather have war or peace, and the answer would be unanimous: peace," the Propaganda Minister went on.

"Ask them whether they would rather fight on or give in, and they will tell you they want to continue fighting no matter how long. That is why we face all the grave problems of these winter months with supreme confidence.

"We are invincible because we have one thing—confidence in our own strength."

Outlining the advantages and disadvantages of being a "young nation," Dr. Goebbels said that it was easy for older political systems to weather adversity, but that National Socialism still was so young that the people have not yet developed full confidence.

The chief advantage of a young nation, he said, lies in the fact that it meets its problems with "sound realism without being overburdened by considerations of tradition."

"The process of development, which may take centuries to mature in the outlived democracies, is solved here within weeks and even days," Dr. Goebbels said.

On the other hand, he added, "Our special disadvantage is the youth of our national unity, which consequently runs a greater risk when it is being tested and is subject to more temptations."

"Today the German people are more to be admired than during the Battle of France, when the radio carried special announcements of new victories every three hours," the Propaganda Minister continued. "It was not difficult to believe in victory then.

"However, when the time comes that the conquered areas have to be held and defended, and when the leaders of the State and Army faced with constantly new difficulties, then deportment and morale is necessary, and it is this deportment and morale which the German people show today."

Evades Blockade

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Lloyds, the British underwriters, published figures today indicating that Germany is obtaining large quantities of foodstuffs and other products through French Mediterranean ports despite the British blockade.

In making a comparison between the first eight months of 1938 and the same period in 1941, Lloyds' figures showed increases in several important categories, including:

Fruits and vegetables, up from 180,000 to 200,000 tons; coffee, 16,000 to 30,000; cereals, 175,000 to 250,000, and wines, 80,000 to 240,000 tons.

Setting these figures against reports of a considerable food shortage in Unoccupied France, British sources concluded that it was a clear sign of the extent to which the Germans are diverting imports to their own purposes.

It often has been charged here that Vichy is diverting its imports into Nazi hands.

Albanian Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The secret station of the European revolution reported that Italy's declaration of war against the United States has given new impetus to rebellion in Albania, where many families have relatives in this country.

The radiocast recorded by CBS reported guerrilla activity and said that in one case 10 Italian soldiers were killed for the murder of one Albanian.

"In the mountains and the villages of Albania no Italian official or soldier can move about safely. Since Italy declared war against the United States, the spirit of rebellion in Albania received a new impetus. The greatest Albanian community of the world is living in America, every family in the little motherland has relatives in the New World.

"Guerrilla fighting in Albania has flared up again. In the south the guerrillas are holding Mount Tomor and are under military command. In the north the guerrillas are led by a major of the former Albanian Army. The Italians put high rewards for the heads of the rebels, but nevertheless they do not succeed in re-establishing order in Albania.

"In a village which is only 10 miles from the Capital, Tirana, the bodies of 10 Italian soldiers were found recently. They all had a note in their pocket which said: "Ten Italians will die for every Albanian fighter for liberty whom you kill."

For Sea Safety

© Fox

New British Lifebelt

A new safety device, known as the "Cavill Life Jacket," which can be worn by engine room men without hampering their movements, has been tested and approved by the British Ministry of Shipping. The jacket, or belt, is worn around the waist, but can be slipped over the shoulders instantly in an emergency. The upper picture shows a seaman with the jacket over his shoulders ready for use. Below, a stoker wears the jacket around his waist. This new type of lifebelt was invented by a Captain Cavill, for whom it is named.

Russians Still Push Ahead Despite Stern Resistance

By the Associated Press

Friday, Feb. 6.

German efforts to block the Russian offensive somewhere short of the old frontier of the Soviet Union have gained strength—evidently from air-borne reinforcements—but, according to dispatches from the front today, the Red Army is still moving forward.

These dispatches, however, significantly related instances of German superiority in numbers—the first such phrase to appear in a considerable time.

The conclusion here was that with the fine flying weather of the past few days the enemy was able to bring up many reserves by air. Many captives report that this method of transport, enforced by the winter difficulties of movement by land, is being widely used by the Germans.

The first instance of German numerical superiority to appear after a long lapse was a dispatch from an unspecified sector which said that "at one point of the front the enemy, having superiority in numbers, strongly pressed upon our detachment."

The presence of Italian planes on the German-Russian front was disclosed today for the first time when the German High Command announced that formations of the Italian Air Force took part in fighting yesterday against the Soviet Air Force.

The Germans claimed 38 Russian planes were shot down or destroyed on the ground and that the German Air Force had inflicted heavy losses in men and materials on the Soviets.

Russian troops meanwhile advancing in the south were reported by the Vichy news agency to have captured Patropavlovka, 70 miles east of Dnieperopetrovsk.

Dnieperopetrovsk, site of the great power dam which the Russians blew up last summer before the German advance, is "becoming more and more clearly the direct objective of the Soviet advance," the agency said.

The Soviet midnight communiqué radiocast from Moscow also said a cavalry unit operating in one sector of the Kalinin front wiped out 800 officers and men in seven days of fighting.

This communiqué reported the destruction along the whole front by the Red Air Force of seven German armored cars, 250 trucks carrying soldiers and war material, 150 wagons with ammunition, tank trucks with fuel and seven anti-aircraft machinegun posts.

Above the Kalinin front, the Kuibyshev radio announced, a heavy battle is raging in the Valdai Hills below Linengrad. The radio said the Germans had dug in but that the Russian artillery had been pounding the entrenchments for several days.

The Soviet communiqué said 38 planes were destroyed Feb. 4, 22 being shot down and 16 destroyed on airdromes. Ten Russian planes were acknowledged lost.

Nine German planes were shot down Feb. 4 on the approaches to Moscow, the Comunique said.

Continuation of fighting on the Finnish front was indicated in a Helsingfors communiqué which claimed Finnish troops had recaptured a village north of Lake Onega, driving the Russian forces back with heavy losses.

Steward's SOS Saved Tanker

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Thomas Huggett, a steward aboard the German-captured 8,046-ton tanker, San Casimiro, was awarded the British Empire Medal yesterday for his feat a year ago in surreptitiously painting a three-foot-high "SOS" deck sign which enabled British patrols to recapture the ship.

The San Casimiro was taken by the German battleship Gneisenau last March in the Western Atlantic when a prize crew under Lieut. Otto Grenz was put aboard her.

"You'll never get through our patrols," British seamen told the Lieutenant who stowed them below deck.

As the tanker neared England en route to a German-held port, a British plane from the aircraft-carrier Ark Royal flew over.

British crewmen tried to wave tablecloths from the tanker's portholes, but the Nazi crew, armed with machine guns, put a stop to that.

Then Steward Huggett got his idea. Mixing a paste of flour and water he evaded the prize crewmen, faund a bit of uninhabited deck, and painted his big sign.

When the Nazi Commander, Lieutenant Grenz, discovered it, he told Steward Huggett:

"My compliments. A nice job. Now scrub it off."

But a British plane had spotted the sign, and in a short time the British battle cruiser Renown appared on the horizon and recaptured the ship despite Nazi attempts to scuttle her.

AEF on Parade

WITH THE U. S. ARMY IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Feb. 6 (AP)—American troops proudly stepped out yesterday in a show for their British buddies and Irish townsfolk in the first ceremonial since the second A. E. F. vanguard landed in the British Isles less than two weeks ago.

A portion of the force marched miles through the countryside to a community where, with fighter planes winging overhead, they passed in review and inspection for Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, the United States commander in Northern Ireland.

Eyes of civilians and soldiers followed the Americans on march, with their own band of more than 50 pieces playing American march tunes.

The British have been in the war so long that ceremony has been cut out, but the American review could be called an official visit of the soldiers to the town, near their concealed bases, and it gave an opportunity for mass inspection.

British rifles cracked on a nearby target range as the Americans paraded in khaki ranks.

More than ten miles of marching with full fild equipment in the cold afternoon did not bother the soldiers. They are getting used to British food.

Already the American soldiers are mapping plans to participate in local athletics.

Japan and Russia Making Progress On Fishing Pact

TOKYO, Feb. 6. From Japanese Broadcasts. (AP)—Conversations between Japan and Russia looking to settlement of the Japanese-Soviet fishery question are progressing smoothly, the Vice-Foreign Minister Haruhiko Nishi, said today.

Nishi, testifying before a committee of the House of Representatives examining a bill of the agriculture and forestry ministry, said that the Japanese Government was endeavoring to reach an amicable settlement with Russia as quickly as possible.

[The Far Eastern fisheries pact, which gave Japanese fishing rights in Russian waters, expired Dec. 31. There has been no announcement of its renewal, which in the past years usually has occurred in mid-January.]

Göring Quits Rome After Inspection

BERLIN, From German broadcasts. Feb. 6 (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring left Rome by special train last night to return to Germany after an eight-day visit in Italy during which he conferred with Premier Mussolini and inspected German air units operating from Italian territory.

Together Marshal Göring and Il Duce inspected Italian air units earlier Feb. 4 and just before leaving for Germany Marshal Göring exchanged views with Italian Air Secretary Fougier on matters concerning the air forces of the two countries.

Fewer Potatoes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture said today that Germany faced a possible rationing of potatoes for the first time since the war started.

Potatoes have been one of the principal items in the Reich's wartime diet.

Information just received from abroad was said to indicate that early frosts last fall cut the potato crop of Greater Germany about 200,000,000 bushels below the previous year's harvest. In 1941 the crop was placed at 2,380,000,000 bushels.

Shortages have developed in large German cities, the Department said, adding that the rationing may have to be adopted and farmers may be forced to curtail feeding of potatoes to hogs.

Because of short supplies of other types of livestock feed, a curtailment in the use of potatoes for feed probably would make a reduction in hog numbers necessary, the Department said.

Score: Milk 5, Beer 1

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (AP)—"Milk is outselling beer two to one among the soldiers," A. G. Marcus, President of the International Association of Milkers, told a State dairy conference yesterday.

U-Boat Nests in Atlantic Exceed World War Mark

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Allied shipping losses in the Battle of the Atlantic, including the toll of American vessels in United States coastal waters, are heavier than they have been in the past six months, official circles announced today.

Although the U-boat blows at the Atlantic lifeline still are nowhere near the losses of the worst months during the World War, these sources said, the number of submarines operating along the Atlantic lanes "quite possibly will be increased."

Official sources said that probably a considerable portion of Germany's underseas force now was hunting in the Western Atlantic close to the United States coastline, as well as others patrolling shipping lanes across the ocean.

There is a possibility, these sources said, that all of the submarines operating in the Western Atlantic do not have to make the long voyage back to bases in Norway and France for refueling—a possibility that "surface supply ships may be servicing them."

Without doubt, however, these sources declared, "there are more U-boats operating in the Western Atlantic than ever before."

No estimate was given of the number of German submarines operating in the Mediterranean, where previously it was reported that "most of the crack Nazi submarine crews are engaged," but Axis shipping there was said to have suffered "very heavy losses" despite the increased protection.

The Admiralty also admitted the loss of one of Britain's most famous submarine raiders, the Triumph.

The Triumph, a 1,090-ton patrol-type submarine carrying a normal crew of 53 men, was lost after sinking four Axis naval units, including a U-boat, and nine Axis supply ships in a "succession of successful patrols" in the Mediterranean.

[The German High Command stated in Berlin that Nazi U-boats operating off the east coast of North America had sunk six more merchant ships, totaling 47,000 tons, including an ore ship of 15,000 tons.]

An official summary, meanwhile, estimated that Allied air forces operating over wide stretches of European and Pacific waters sank or damaged 74 Axis vessels of all types in January.

The total includes attacks on convoys off the Netherlands coast and on other shipping in the North Sea, and a series of night attacks to which the warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, and Prinz Eugen were subjected at Brest, Occupied France.

In the Pacific theater, where Allied strength is increasing, 52 Japanese vessels were sent to the bottom or hit. Destruction of a 20,000-ton liner was the highlight of operations in the Mediterranean, where 15 vessels were sunk or damaged.

Information from the Far East is incomplete, but there have been at least 43 attacks by the RAF and the Royal Australian Air Force against 23 land targets, many of which were airdromes occupied by the enemy. Defensive and offensive operations in that area resulted in the destruction of 213 aircraft in addition to other losses inflicted by United States and Netherlands Indies air forces.

Captains Promoted

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced yesterday that the promotion to Rear Admiral of Capt. W. G. Tennant, Commander of the battle cruiser Repulse which was sunk by the Japanese off the Malayan coast on Dec. 10.

RAILROAD FARES AND THE WARTIME EMERGENCY

AS EVERYBODY KNOWS this country has set in motion the greatest armament program in history.

It will be up to the Railroads of America to keep that production rolling.

For only railroads can handle such weight and bulk and move troops in large numbers swiftly and safely.

With their present equipment and facilities, the railroads have set a record which led a leader in Congress, Clarence F. Lea, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, to state publicly, "In all the world no job is being better done today than by the American railroads."

But the new armament goal requires enormous additions in trains, locomotives, supplies and manpower.

In the next 12 months, the railroads are planning to add to their equipment approximately 114,000 all-steel freight cars, and nearly a thousand new modern locomotives. This will require the outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Like all other businesses the railroads are paying more for everything they need and use—fuel, food, materials, supplies.

In addition, the railroads will pay yearly over $300,000,000 higher wages as a result of the recommendations last Fall of the Emergency Board created by the President.

When it rendered its findings, the President's Emergency Board said:

"... we are unable affirmatively to find, on the basis of the record, that the Class I railroads are now enjoying, or presently will succeed in enjoying, revenues in excess of those needed to permit them to render the service which the country is now calling upon them to render.

"...we feel obliged to say that our recommended increases in railroad wages have been made on the assumption that the railroads can secure needed relief from resulting inadequate net revenues by obtaining permission to increase their transportation rates."

In order to meet partly the greatly increased costs and demands placed upon them by the march of events, the railroads found it necessary to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates and passenger fares.

The increase in passenger fares has been granted, the Commission finding that *"... the increase in fares proposed is necessary to enable petitioners to continue to render adequate and efficient railway transportation service during the present emergency..."*

The change, effective February 10, amounts to only a fraction of a cent per mile. One-way coach fares will be increased from 2 cents to 2.2 cents per mile. One-way railroad fares for Pullman travel from 3 cents to 3.3 cents per mile. Round-trip fares will enable you to enjoy coach travel for as little as 1.65 cents per mile.

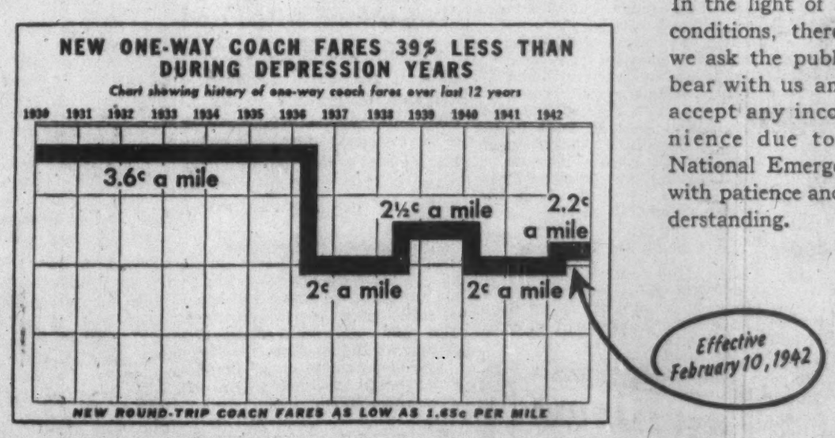
In themselves, the increases are slight. The public will still continue to enjoy fast, safe, dependable transportation at low cost (see chart). But in the aggregate, the increases will help the railroads do what the public counts on them to do.

We believe the public recognizes that in times like these railroads face many problems. Costs are one. Service is another.

Sudden troop movements on a large scale may take a heavy share of passenger car equipment, both coaches and Pullman. In consequence, a passenger may have to take an upper berth instead of a lower berth or private room. Overtaxed telephone facilities may entail some delay in reservations. Badly needed war supplies may command the right of way over all other non-military train movements, causing a regularly scheduled train to be late.

Again, while steel priorities have been given for building freight cars and locomotives, none so far has been granted for new passenger cars. The railroads must get along with their present passenger car equipment, at least for the time being.

In the light of these conditions, therefore, we ask the public to bear with us and to accept any inconvenience due to the National Emergency, with patience and understanding.


NEW ONE-WAY COACH FARES 39% LESS THAN DURING DEPRESSION YEARS
Chart showing history of one-way coach fares over last 12 years
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942
3.6¢ a mile
2¢ a mile
2½¢ a mile
2¢ a mile
2.2¢ a mile
NEW ROUND-TRIP COACH FARES AS LOW AS 1.65¢ PER MILE
Effective February 10, 1942

EASTERN RAILROADS

Baltimore & Ohio . . . New Jersey Central . . . Chesapeake & Ohio . . . Delaware & Hudson . . . Lackawanna
Erie . . . Lehigh Valley . . . Long Island . . . New York Central . . . Nickel Plate . . . Norfolk & Western
Pennsylvania . . . Pere Marquette . . . Reading . . . Wabash

★

Netherlands Fights On, Passive Resistance Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—While the Netherlands East Indies come more to the forefront as the hard kernel of resistance to the Japanese in the Southwestern Pacific, within the Netherlands itself people are also stubbornly resisting the Nazis in their own way.

News gathered from a number of sources indicates that the German administrators are finding that they have their hands full in trying to obtain anything more than the minimum of co-operation from the Netherlanders.

There have been reports recently that the Nazis have been trying to establish a Dutch "Quisling" Government in The Hague similar to that just installed in Norway. So far the Germans have been unable to set up even the façade of popular support for no one, except a few leaders of the Netherlands Nazi Party, would consent to join such a German-controlled Cabinet. The result has been that the Germans have had to administer the entire country with very little aid from local Netherlands authorities.

Resistance Continues

Refugees coming to this country from the Dutch Coast—and there have been a good many of them—tell stories of steady, quiet, stubborn nonco-operation. These stories are seldom, if ever, sensational. The reliable ones, as a rule, contain neither an account of atrocities by the Germans—there have been very few if any of these—nor examples of violent resistance to the Nazis by the Dutch. Except for a few isolated instances the people of the Netherlands do not push the Nazi into canals at night, as the Belgians have undoubtedly been doing lately. The Dutch attitude toward the German army and civil administrtaors has been the much less violent one of passive resistance.

The "go slow" campaign established by Colonel Brittain, leader of the "V" army over BBC radio has in fact found many of its most successful recruits in the Netherlands. This form of resistance fits in well with the Dutch temperament, and nonco-operation with the Nazis nearly always takes the shape of delay and disappointing results so far as the Nazi hopes of co-operation were concerned.

For the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands has been marked by the outstanding failure to win over the Netherlanders to support the Nazi "new order." Before the invasion there was little innate hostility to Germany on the part of the population as a whole and there was even a very large minority of people who actually had strong German, if not Nazi, sympathies. For a few months it looked as if Hitler might succeed here in winning the support of at least a large part of the nation. But before long the dominating attitude of "Herrenvolk" began to turn the Dutch against them.

Nazi Attempt Fails

This happened despite the obvious German attempt to treat the people of the Netherlands with unusual consideration. Next to Denmark, the Netherlands has undoubtedly had the most favored treatment. Even so, however, the Nazi methods soon antagonized the greater part of the people.

There is no starvation in the Netherlands—though there is a definite and serious shortage of food. Refugees who have escaped by boat and otherwise have been surprised at the good meals they have been given on their arrival in Britain. Many of them were unable for a long time to believe that they were not getting exceptional treatment.

Yet the Netherlands is not nearly as badly off for food as most of the German-occupied countries. The country is largely agricultural and the industrious farmers have been able to keep going. Livestock, however, has been greatly reduced. This was due at first to heavy purchases by the Germans with printed paper guilders. But the farmers soon caught on to the trick and refused to sell any more cows, and pigs, etc. The shortage of feeding stuffs, which were imported before the war, has caused a further reduction of livestock lately.

War Damage Repaired

Damage done to farms and dairies by flooding during the invasion now have been completely repaired. The broken dikes have been rebuilt or patched up, and much of the bomb damage in Rotterdam and elsewhere has been cleared up, so that the war seems relatively remote.

The press in the chief cities of the Netherlands was at first left fairly free and even now only "voluntary" censorship is applied. In practice however, the Dutch editors soon found it impossible to maintain more than the merest pretense of any real independece and reports indicate that Nazi pressure on the press is constantly increasing.

Radios have played an important part in keeping up the independent attitude of the people of the Netherlands. In addition to regular BBC news in Dutch every evening there are nightly program of talks, advice, and entertainment sponsored by the Netherlands Government in London.

Lack of Co-ordination

Some dissatisfaction, however, has been expressed in Dutch circles here at the lack of co-ordination between these two programs. There has been instances, it is said where BBC news and the Government sponsored program contradict each other, sometimes on the same night.

The chief complaint is that the BBC's news in Dutch is under the supervision of English department heads, some whom do not even speak the Dutch language. There is a great need, it is argued, for an adviser of Dutch nationality who would have some authority in the selection and editing of the news.

On the whole, however, relations between the British and Netherlands Governments here are completely satisfactory in contrast to the absence of any co-operation between the Dutch and Nazis. The big role of the Netherlands Navy and Air Force in the Pacific is fully appreciated here, and the bonds that are now being welded in the fire of common effort are expected to lead to much closer and more genuinely cordial relations between Britain and the Netherlands after the war.

WLB Assumes Jurisdiction In Two Major Work Disputes

By the Associated Press

Labor disputes involving two of America's largest war production corporations—General Motors and Bethlehem Steel—were started toward solution by the War Labor Board in Washington today under the no-strike, no-lockout truce between management and workers.

The Board announced it had assumed jurisdiction over the dispute between General Motors and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' automobile workers' union involving labor demands for time and a half for Saturday and double time for Sunday. The company wants the extra pay eliminated to facilitate transition to round-the-clock operation, seven days a week, on war work.

Contract negotiations between the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the Bethlehem Steel Company over wages and bargaining in 14 plants employing about 90,000 workers were broken off in New York yesterday.

The union seeks a $1 a day increase, which the company says would bring the Bethlehem wage to the highest in the industry. It also wants "union security" through a contract with the company.

Labor and strike developments elsewhere:

New York—Wage increases totaling $3,750,000 for the 31,000 employees of the Consolidated Edison System of New York were awarded by a special board of review.

Previously, the company had offered increases totaling $1,000,000, but that offer proved unsatisfactory to the union.

The board's decision provided that the $3,750,000 in wage increases should be made by the company on an annual basis during 1942.

Somerset, Ky.—Work on the Federal Government's $55,000,000 Wolf Creek Dam project on the Cumberland River 47 miles southwest of here was halted by a strike of approximately 200 workers, Army engineers disclosed.

The engineers said the strikers all were affiliated with American Federation of Labor unions and that the work stoppage began when 30 members of the hoisting engineers' union quit after the purported hiring of a non-union steam shovel operator by a sub-contractor.

Chicago—The General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union moved to obtain allocations of defense-garment work for women's wear factories after receiving reports that curtailment of wool, rayon, nylon, rubber and perhaps cotton for civilian needs threatened to affect the jobs of an estimated 100,000 workers in the industry.

Recent progress of the union in organizing garment factories in the South was reported by John W. Martin, Chattanooga, Tenn., regional director. He said several of the largest knitting mills in the area had signed contracts during the last six months. Organizing, he said, was proceeding in Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Virginia and Mississippi.

Africa's Big Diamonds

The four largest diamonds in the world of the ornamental category were discovered in South Africa, the Department of Commerce says.

These organdy curtains (cost, $2.25 a pair) were washed, Linit-starched, ironed 18 times . . . Not a sign of fabric wear, even under the microscope! (Tests by United States Testing Co., Inc. Test no. 24747 December 2, 1941.)

Organdy Curtains Like New After 18 Launderings

Comparative Starch Tests Prove Linit-Starched Organdy Lasts Longer

Do *your* curtains have the crisp, fresh, cheerful look of brand new curtains *after laundering?* . . . Better switch to Linit—"the friend of fine fabrics"! Linit penetrates the fabric, starches *evenly*, covers tiny fibres with protective coating. Curtains starched with Linit not only *look* beautiful, they *stay* clean-looking longer; iron easier, too.

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Outstanding dentifrice for 35 years; keeps teeth bright and clean in millions of families. Revelation is recommended by dentists generally. On sale at all drug counters.

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Britain Buys Its Clothes on Ration System

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This card may only be used by or on behalf of the person named below
CLOTHING CARD
Ration Period to 31 May, 1942
Serial Number AW 791230
For official use only
Name W. W. PINDER.
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HERNE HILL
S.E.24.
269/1.

Wide World

Clothing and Coupons Both Get Cut

Top left: Miss Kitty Stoddart, a New Zealand girl working in a London office, has used odd scraps of materials to make her blouse. She borrowed her idea from the familiar patchwork quilts. Such ingenuity is fostered by Britons' wardrobes being curtailed under the rationing program. Top right: George Haverstock, a photographer of the Royal Air Force, wears a new style civilian "wartime jacket." The jacket saves cloth by having no lapels and by being single-breasted; also, no vest is worn with it. Bottom: A British clothes rationing card good until May 31, 1942, one year from the date clothes rationing was begun. Coupons in the bottom section, from which 11 have been clipped, can be used any time. Those in the top section were for use only after Jan. 1, 1942.

Clothing Coupons in Britain To Go Farther on New Order

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—A Board of Trade order Feb. 4 promised cheaper suitings and more goods for clothing coupons.

The order reduced the prices of suits, costumes, coats and over 100 other classes of garments and increased the quality to give approximately 50 per cent extra wear.

Suits costing around $33.60 will now cost $22.50, and men's flannels which have been $7 were marked down to just over $3. The clothing coupon ration system is unchanged, however, and, although the price is lower, it still takes about 26 coupons to buy a man's suit.

The luxury trade was not pleased by the order, but it was good news to the war worker and housewife.

Some tailors said they would not be troubled by the order but others insisted the new suit price "wouldn't pay the waistcoat and trouser makers for the work put in."

Some tailors are coping with a small boom in orders for American officers' uniforms.

Manufacturers' Profit

By the order, manufacturers are allowed a net profit of 4 to 7½ per cent, according to the garment, while wholesalers are allowed 5 to 20 per cent. In order to cut out unnecessary middlemen, the profit margin must be computed on the price paid to the manufacturer by the first person buying from him. Retailers are permitted 33⅓ per cent.

Meanwhile, West End tailors report that an England at war had an "amazing" variety of suiting materials available despite the present restrictions.

They state that two-piece suits in blues and grays are very popular, followed by browns and diminutive checks.

A big run was reported on gray-blue-brown Harris tweeds for overcoats. Topping off most outfits was a soft Homburg hat with a dented crown and a snap brim. At the same time, men's style experts said, there had been a rather surprising increase in requests for tweed caps.

One result of Russian tourists here mostly garbed in somber colors has been trickle of orders for black overcoats with Astrakhan collars.

For the ladies, economy clothes found favor. Jerkins, lumberjack style, are the latest wartime fashion, some cut like vests and others like blouses.

Short Lengths Usable

An advantage is that they can be made of any odd short lengths of material.

Black velvets were favored for dinner parties. Vari-colored silks brighten up black dinner frocks. Tweeds ruled for traveling to work, cyclists usually choosing Harris weaves with a side-fastened jerkin.

Another economy idea was that of a detachable pocket, fastened to a removable belt.

War brought an unexpected problem to the department stores, however, as a result of the Government's no-wrapping order for purchases. Shoplifting losses shot up from a few thousand dollars weekly to hundreds of thousands, drapers associations said in demanding better protection and heavier sentences for those caught. Some drapers have considered organizing their own detective service.

Although the price of clothing has now been reduced, it is impossible to buy clothing for any price unless one has the required number of ration coupons. Each person is allotted 66 coupons a year.

"Points" Charged

In the following tabulation the number of points "charged" for each article of clothing is shown for adults, the points for children being given in parentheses:

Unlined mackintosh or cape 9 (7); other mackintoshes, raincoat or overcoat 16 (11); coat, jacket, blazer, and like garments 13 (8).

Waistcoat, pull-over, cardigan, jersey, 5 (3); trousers, 8 (6); shorts, 5 (3); overalls, dungarees and like garments, 6 (4); dressing-gown, bathing-gown, or pair of pajamas, 8 (6).

Shirt, combinations—woolen, 8 (6); shirt, combinations—other material, 5 (4); pants, vests, bathing costume, child's blouse, 4 (2); pair of socks or stockings, 3 (1); collar, tie, or two handkerchiefs, 1 (1); scarf, pair of gloves or mittens, 2 (2); pair of slippers or galoshes, 4 (2); pair of boots or shoes, 7 (3).

For women and girls the rationing differed in the following respect:

Coat, raincoat, lined mackintosh, 14 (11); jacket, short coat, 11 (8); dress, gown, frock—woolen, 11 (8); dress, gown, frock—other material, 7 (5).

Blouse, sports shirt, cardigan, jumper, 5 (3); skirt, 7 (5); overalls, dungarees and like garments, 6 (4); apron, pinafore, 3 (2); pajamas, 8 (6); nightdress, 6 (5).

Petticoat, slip, combinations, cami-knickers, 4 (3); other undergarments, including corsets, 3 (2); pair of stockings, 2 (1); pair of socks, collar, tie, or two handkerchiefs, 1 (1); scarf, pair of gloves or mittens, muff, 2 (2); pair of slippers, boots or shoes, 5 (3);

Cloth Coupons needed a yard depended on the width; for example, a yard of woolen cloth 36 ins. wide required 3 coupons, and cotton or other cloth 2 coupons.

Knitting Wool required 1 coupon for two ounces.

Swedes Plan Flight To Gotland With Food

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Swedish Air Force prepared a squadron of bombers to try to carry badly-needed supplies today to the marooned inhabitants of the Baltic island of Gotland, who have been cut off from the mainland for weeks by the unusually severe winter.

All attempts of icebreakers to reach the island in recent weeks have been futile. Gotland lies in the middle of the Baltic Sea, about 50 miles off Sweden's east coast. The inhabitants need drugs and carbide for illumination.

The Government hoped the Air Force would succeed where the icebreakers failed.

Enslaved Europe Urged to Sabotage

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 6

The Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Commission in a special message has called on "enslaved Europe to sabotage Hitler's war machine," the BBC said in a London broadcast last night heard here by CBS.

"The message appeals to the working men and women of the occupied countries to do everything in their power to slow down the lathes and the machines," BBC said.

$2,000,000,000 in Munitions Canada's Prospect for 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 6—Canada will produce more than $2,000,000,000 worth of munitions in the next year, or two-and-a-third times the output of 1941, according to C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

The 1942 output will come largely from the new plants which are entering production now for the first time. But Mr. Howe is not confining himself to his present industrial program. It will be expanded still further, the only limiting factor being managerial ability and the supply of skilled labor. This statement was taken as a denial of the report that Canada was approaching its maximum output and could expand production no further on account of a shortage of steel here and in the United States.

Additional Disclosures

While Mr. Howe was making this announcement the Government was advising Parliament that in the last seven months voluntary enlistments in the Army, Navy and Air Force averaged 20,000 men a month, far more than the public had believed, and sufficient to maintain all the Government's quotas. These figures obviously were released to strengthen the Government's position in the present critical debate on conscription for overseas service—to show, in fact, that voluntary enlistment is still providing adequate supplies of fighting man power.

Other facts disclosed by Mr. Howe are:

Canada is making 70 airplanes a week, or 300 a month. Only a few months ago production stood at 40 a week. Plane production, of course, has never been regarded as one of Canada's large efforts in the war.

Canada has made and delivered 20,000 Bren machine guns and is turning them out now at the rate of 3,000 a month, the largest output of any country in the world. By the end of the present year the Bren gun output will total 4,500 a month. Last year 1,000 of these guns and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped to the Chinese Government.

Canada expects to build almost as many merchant ships in 1942 as Great Britain, while continuing to build small naval ships. The Canadian Government regards ships as the supreme requirement of the United Nations.

Canadian equipment was used in Greece and Crete, and in Libya practically the whole mechanical transport of the British armies came from this country. Equipment also has been shipped to Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Britain, Russia, the Netherlands East Indies and the United States.

Help Offered to U. S.

"When Hawaii was attacked," said Mr. Howe, "we were proud to offer Canadian equipment to the United States which it needed badly." The Government, he added, need not apologize for sending equipment outside the country while Canadian troops at home ran short as "our policy is to send our equipment where the fighting is fiercest."

[This statement was evidently intended to answer the charge made in Parliament that Canadian soliders in British Columbia were short of rifles.]

Canadian stocks of silk and rubber are reasonably satisfactory, because Government companies accumulated supplies before Japan's entry into the war. Steel production, which totaled 1,500,000 tons a year before the war, has been expanded to 3,500,000 tons and is still increasing.

Twenty-three huge chemical plants, all built since the beginning of the war, are now in full operation.

A total of 175,000 armored mechanical transport vehicles have been shipped out of Canada to Canadian and Allied forces. "We have become," said Mr. Howe, "one of the main sources of supply in this connection for the British Army as well as our own men."

President Studies Problem With Labor's 'Little Cabinet'

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—President Roosevelt met today for the first time the joint War Labor Committee of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Basic problems affecting labor and war production in wartime came forward for discussion.

The six-man group, it is assumed, will act as a sort of "Little Cabinet" on labor problems for the war's duration.

Those at the conference today were William Green, George Meany, and Daniel Tobin representing the A. F. of L., and Philip Murray, R. J. Thomas and Julius Emspak, representing the C. I. O. Sidney Hillman was also invited to the conference along with Anna Rosenberg, the only woman present, who is New York Regional Director of the Social Security Board. She played a part, it is understood, in arranging the gathering.

President Roosevelt discussed war production labor problems for more than an hour and a half with the Council.

Mr. Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Mr. Murray, President of the C. I. O. described the conference as "very satisfactory" and said they would meet again with the President at his call. Mr. Hillman said the Council made a very fine start and disclosed that Mrs. Rosenberg had been named secretary.

Mr. Green said the Council discussed general labor problems with the President but that any details would "have to come from Mr. Roosevelt."

Foremost among labor problems of the day are the following:

1. Man-power supply:

A "man-power mobilization program" is under way to meet the worker shortage threatened if the war continues. It is still to be decided who will head the program, though Sidney Hillman, former Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, is mentioned. The program will deal with defense training, labor morale, and man-power supply. Next year war industries will take 18,000,000 workers as against 5,000,000 at present, and the year after 25,000,000. Transforming factories and absorbing workers is one of the Government's biggest tasks.

2. Unemployment:

Ironically, priority unemployment is now spreading. It is particularly serious in Detroit where 300,000 are reported idle, many of them skilled mechanics. President Roosevelt has urged on Congress a bill giving such workers Federal aid amounting to 50 per cent of State unemployment benefits, which average about $10 a week, with a top ceiling of $24. Cost of the bill is set at $300,000,000. This bill is stalled in Congress where the House Ways and Means Committee and the Appropriations Committee are squabbling over jurisdiction and where representatives of State employment agencies are fearful that it means the "federalization" of State-aid systems. Lacking such a bill it is likely that skilled Detroit mechanics, getting $70 a week or thereabouts, will move to aircraft factories in California. Auto factories will be "converted" in 5 or 6 months, at which time a labor shortage will probably start. The geographical and plant allocation of trained workers promises to be one of the biggest problems of the war.

3. Strikes:

Labor has practically signed away its right to strike for the war. This is significant because Federal statistics show practically all strikes up to the war were winning the workers' objectives; the new War Labor Board will have to work much faster than the disbanded National Defense Labor Mediation Board which settled only 92 disputes in nine months of its life. Already the new board has 40 cases on its dockets. Official figures show that industrial disputes are rising: not declining. It is asserted by labor that this results from the employer's knowledge that workers will not strike, at least in defense industries, and refuse concessions to unions prior to Labor Board review. Pressure of higher living costs is also raising demands for wage increases.

4. Labor Unity:

The ill-starred proposal of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers leader, for a conference between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. wings of labor is temporarily put aside. The new War Labor Committee brings leaders of both groups together on an informal basis and may present a long-run approach to peace within the union world. Mr. Lewis is not represented on the group. His failure to consult Mr. Murray before the proposal was made, and the circumstances under which it was advanced, probably have split Murray-Lewis relationships for good. Mr. Lewis, however, retains control of the most powerfully entrenched union in the country, the mine workers.

American Air Lines Get Safety Awards

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Safety Council's 1941 aviation safety awards to airlines were announced Feb. 4. Group winners—none of which had a fatal accident involving passengers or crews last year—were:

Group A (100,000,000 or more annual passenger miles)—United Air Lines.

Group B (10,000,000 to 100,000,000 annual passenger miles—Braniff Airways.

Group C (less than 10,000,000 annual passenger miles) — Mid-Continent Airlines.

Eleven other air lines were awarded certificates of safe operation for also completing 1941 without a fatal accident. They were Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Catalina Air Transport Avalon, Calif.; Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.; Continental Air Lines, Inc., Denver, Colo.; Delta Air Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.; Inland Air Lines, Casper, Wyo.; Hawaiian Airlines Limited, Honolulu; National Airlines, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.; Northeast Airlines, Inc., East Boston, Mass.; Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Western Air Lines, Inc., Burbank, Calif.

Canadians Claim Best Giant Tank

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Ram, Canada's new-style heavy tank already being shipped to Canadian troops in Britain, was described yesterday by Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton as the best giant tank yet built.

Although details of the tank's construction and armament were not disclosed, General McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Corps Overseas, said the Ram was big enough to deal with Germany's largest—and combined the needs for heavy armor, great gun power and speed.

Two-Time Bullets Sought at Croft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—They'll use 'em twice this time!

That's the consensus of opinion among the officers and training personnel at Camp Croft, one of America's really gigantic infantry training replacement centers, in referring to the present national emergency for scrapping all metal and other waste materials to accentuate the war effort.

For nearly a year hosts of trainees at Camp Croft have been pouring all sorts of bullets, cartridges and shells into the hillsides at the lower edge of the reservation in order to acquaint themselves with firearms of many kinds—the most important phase of schooling in the field of soldiering.

Now that the call has gone out that any and every kind of metal has a tangible value right along with gold and other precious metals in our program to prosecute the war, the post quartermaster here has taken the initiative and plans to salvage this lead from the impact area. If all the lead can be recovered, there is expected to be approximately 278,000 pounds suitable for salvage.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Feb. 14th Valentine's Day Is Coming

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Trickle of Arms From Detroit To Become a Niagara by 1943

Continued from Page 1

ground wrested from them, is omnipresent in Detroit today.

When tooling difficulties are met, engineers grit their teeth and think of General MacArthur. When labor sees living costs outdistancing wages and starts to grumble, it, too, thinks of General MacArthur.

It is tough to have to scrap an entire mass-production assembly line that could turn out a Plymouth or a Ford car, one a minute, but it is tougher to have your backs to the wall in a last-ditch fight at Corregidor. It is tough to be out on the street in winter in Detroit, in temporary technical displacement with a hungry family at home and bills to pay. But it isn't so bad as the plight General MacArthur is in. General MacArthur isn't complaining. I heard a lot of people say something like that in Detroit. And I saw a lot of men who were not saying it in words taking cognizance of it in their actions.

I came away from Detroit with a case of statistical bewilderment it was the effort of officials to tell me just how big this war industry is getting to be.

Here are a few high lights of the affair even though you can't tell the story in figures; you have to be there and see it for yourself.

Ford employs 100,000 men. Before he is through he will have 200,000 men. The auto-war industry, all told, will have 1,000,000 men and women. The Ford bomber Willow Run plant which will be in production in May will employ 80,000 persons just by itself. It was built on corn fields and was started March, 1941. One story is that Ford will make a bomber an hour. Where the people are going to sleep and live, I don't know. It will be in a city of trailers, may be.

At the Chrysler tank arsenal they have three assembly lines for middle-size tanks running now. As you look down you see a vista —tanks, tanks, tanks, just taking shape. I am not permitted to give the production figure. But the present rate is more than twice what it was hoped it would be at this time, when ground was broken in late 1940, and today the plant is being expanded at both ends. There will be six assembly lines, soon.

While we were talking with high officials of two of the automobile "Big 3," a vice-president of the third company came in. He took occasion to announce that he had just got an order for an airplane engine plant four times as big as the Chrysler tank plant—which itself is being enlarged. He said they would not expect peak production in less than 18 months or two years.

Tremendous Things Ahead

There it is again. General MacArthur cannot be aided by what is being produced 18 months or two years from now. But that is the situation in Detroit now. Big things are being done, but the really tremendous things still lie ahead. It will take five or six months to convert the factories that have just stopped making passenger cars. It is tragic that they were not shut down a year ago. But there you are. There will still be victory in this war, if the war goes on long enough. An output against which no nation or combination of nations possibly can stand is being undertaken. Measured in dollars, this annual rate will have a value of 13 billions when at full production, as against about one billion, which is the rate at which the automobile industry has been turning out war orders this past year.

The industry will hit this top rate sometime in 1943.

But as I said, these figures are so big they are almost impossible to understand just by themselves.

I prefer to think of something specific. I take away from Detroit the memory of that Pratt & Whitney motor testing room in the Ford air-conditioned factory where the man stuck cotton in his ears and opened the door a crack, and all the banshees in the world started yelling at once, till hearing was not hearing any more but a physical violence.

I remember the lines of fierce looking 30-ton tanks waddling out on freight cars after their road tests, looking strangely like mud-colored mastodons dredged out of the primal ooze.

And I remember, oddly enough, a scene that was not impressive at all by its size, and that was strangely peaceful in tone, but that somehow typified a great deal of the made-over automobile capital. A group of erstwhile assembly-line mechanics in a former automobile part storage plant were going quietly about their new machines, making antiaircraft guns with all the artistic satisfaction of engineers going about a well-organized drive. All around were tools, handling high-speed steel, with little jets of soapy-looking cooling liquid playing on surfaces as bright as new-cut lead. This steel is harder than anything the automobile industry has played with before, and you have to sharpen tools three times oftener, and cutters last only a third as long. That is because there is chrome and nickel in it, and maybe soon all the nation's five-cent pieces will be melted down, to go into it, too.

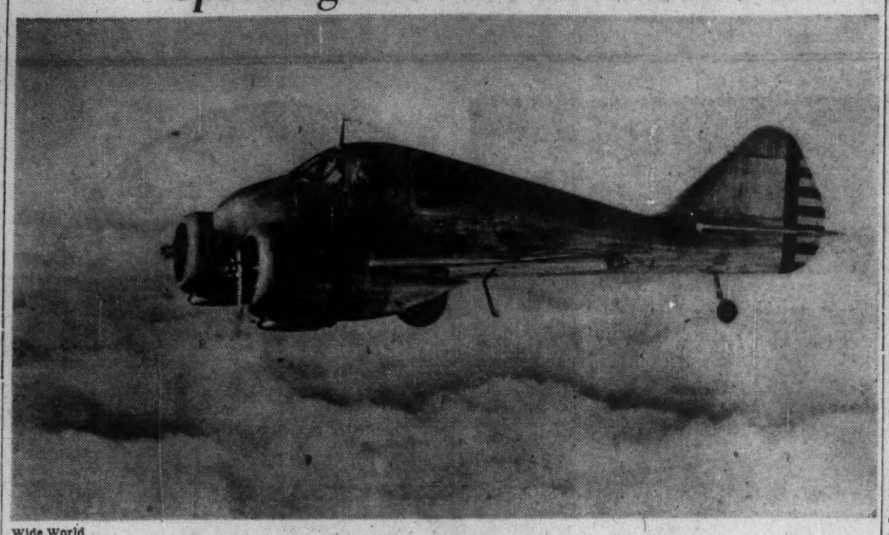
Making a Big Gun

The machines and the workmen of this particular plant were taking chunks of chrome-nickel and steel and boring, and reaming, and honing, and finally rifling them till on the insides of the barrel you could see all the world reflected. That business of rifling is a jolly occupation. The shaped barrel is placed in the machine and the long augur goes through as quietly and persistently as a corkscrew going through pine board, ejecting wads of curly steel shavings as it comes out on the far end.

Some day soon these barrels will speak. And then others will speak, and then more still. And when they speak they will say what they think about Pearl Harbor, and about Japanese who make treacherous attacks, and about dictators in general.

It will not really be the guns speaking at all, I think, but the voice of this great, sprawling, gigantic youthful city of Detroit and all the people in it: the quiet men handling these chunks of metal and the engineers and production managers who laid out these lines—all of them thinking about General MacArthur as they do their work, General MacArthur who did his duty and did not complain.

Speeding Over Sea of Clouds



Wide World

Army's New Training Plane

The Curtiss AT-9, recently completed at the St. Louis, Mo., plant of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation for the United States Army Air Corps, is shown in flight above the clouds.

The all-metal, low-wing monoplane equipped with retractable landing gear accommodates a crew of two and can carry two others. This plane, first of the new design, has been delivered to the Air Force at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, for service tests.

Similar to, but much smaller than, a bombing plane, the machine will simplify the step taken by student pilots in transferring from single-engine, low-powered training planes to fast tactical aircraft.

It is equipped with 280-horsepower engines, which give it a top speed of more than 200 miles an hour. It is suited to quantity production.

Compulsory Health Insurance Sequel to Disability Plan

Continued from Page 1

fund can scarcely be justified if working capacity can be restored through an operation or treatment or through rest in an appropriate home or institution.

In the interest of the insurance system, of the insured worker, and of society, funds should be available for necessary treatment and care if there is a reasonable likelihood that the worker may once more become capable of earning his living. . . .

A program of social insurance against disability should, therefore, have a threefold purpose:

Medical and hospital care to prevent and cure chronic disease; occupational retraining for persons with chronic impairments; cash benefits for the chronic invalid.

Counterparts Cited

Before the Tolan Committee of the House investigating national defense migration, Mr. Altmeyer testified last July:

Cash benefits to those persons who are unemployed because of sickness should be made a counterpart to the cash benefits paid to those persons who are unemployed because of business conditions.

Our eventual goal should be the establishment of a well rounded system of social insurance to provide at least a minimum security to individuals and their families due to unemployment, sickness, disability, old age, and death.

In addition, we must provide a series of constructive social services to supplement the cash aids provided under social insurance.

Medical care should be available to individuals and their families so that we may build a healthier, happier nation. Such a system of medical care would be instrumental in reducing the costs of cash payments for sickness and disability.

Similarly before a Senate Committee last July Chairman Altmeyer said:

Unfortunately, compensation for wage loss from nonindustrial disability would not completely solve the problem of those who are sick or temporarily disabled. Wage loss represents only about a third or fourth of the total cost of ill health to workers and their families.

Our system of social insurance should furnish not only protection against the wage loss due to nonindustrial disability but also protection against the costs of medical care involved.

Partial Rearmament Seen Allowed French by Nazis

Continued from Page 1

lowed to have an army of 100,000 men in Unoccupied France and a force sufficient to maintain order in the French colonial empire. Germany and Italy could easily be accommodating. A modern army without adequate equipment is useless.

There was little reason for Germany to fear that France would rearm clandestinely as did Germany after the First World War. For France could hardly manage to conceal rearmament when three-fourths of its industrial plants are in occupied territory and with the German Armistice Commission controlling those in the unoccupied zone. All French factories, moreover, are supplying German war needs. German and Italian armistice commissions even went to North Africa and organized factories in Algiers, Tunis and Morocco to carry out armament orders for the Axis.

Marshal Pétain and the French generals have always aimed at rebuilding a French military force. The Army, obviously, is near to the Marshal's heart. He, moreover, thinks that France must have an armed force to throw in the balance when the final reckoning day in Europe arrives.

It is not accidentally that Marshal Pétain in his New Year's speech laid special stress on the fact that France is still a power, a European, maritime and colonial power.

It is known that the Vichy Government is instituting reforms for its Army, that Vice Premier Admiral Darlan has been busy tearing down the old Army structure and setting up a new one. In fact, it was reported earlier this month that Admiral Darlan had made a clean sweep of the Army Command, retiring 22 generals and replacing them with his own nominees with the announced purpose of obviating red tape.

Taken Up in Negotiations

The question of the re-arming of the new French Army has been several times taken up in the negotiations with Germany. Vichy tried to convince the Nazis that to defend the French Colonial Empire against a possible Free French or British attack, it needed a small but effective army equipped with modern material and especially with sufficient air power. The French Navy likewise made claims for rearmament, pointing out that without an adequate air protection the French Fleet could not operate effectively. When Marshal Pétain met Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in November, 1941, these military demands of France were an important topic in the negotiations.

Germany needs important French forces to defend the Empire in Africa and would probably like to send some French regiments to Russia, this in spite of the fact that the Germans would—for reasons of self-preservation—not permit any large scale rearmament. An official Vichy communiqué regarding the Pétain-Göring meeting mentioned that the fight against "Bolshevism" took a large part in the conference. The German attempt to enroll a legion of French volunteers against Russia was reported to have met with complete failure. In spite of extraordinarily high pay offered these volunteers — 40 frs. daily while a private in the new French Army gets 10 frs.—the legion never numbered more than 1,500 to 2,000 men. Germany, moreover, is anxious to strengthen the imperial French defenses in Dakar and in Morocco to prevent a strategical move by the Allies. The Nazis would gladly accept the help of the well-trained French colonial army but under the command of German officers and with all technical arms in German hands.

We have reasons to believe that the Pétain-Göring conference ended with a compromise. Marshal Pétain presumably did not accept the German proposal of a German commanded French Army. He undoubtedly did, however, agree that the number of "experts and technicians" now working in North Africa could be substantially increased. Latest dispatches from North Africa inform us that Germany has now a key force of between 5,000 and 6,000 men in these countries, especially in French and Spanish Morocco. This German expeditionary force is mostly composed of airmen and skilled troops. They occupy such points as airports and coastal batteries.

Nazis Make Concessions

Germany, in return, condescended to shift some tanks and airplanes to the French colonial army and to allow a partial equipment of the French Army at home. Part of the production of the French factories was to be made available to the French. A recent report from London stated that one-sixth of the output of the French airplane factories now goes to the Vichy Army. It is, however, improbable that the airplane production in France exceeds today 300 planes of all types monthly.

Marshal Pétain today is obviously more unwilling than ever to wage war against the Allies. The government in Vichy has been strongly impressed by the Russian victories and especially by America's entry in the war. And it is likely that he would not want to agree to the German proposals which would make the new French Army a toy in the hands of the Nazis. He would be unlikely to allow French regiments to march against the Russians and the Anglo-Americans as long as French territory is not attacked. The steady infiltration of the Germans into French North Africa, however, complicates the situation. Marshal Pétain not only has permitted the establishment of a small but effective German force on North African soil but he has also given free hand to his collaborationist "second," Admiral Darlan, to oust all anti-German officers from the colonial forces and to replace them by generals with strong anti-British and pro-Fascist leanings or by Admiral Darlan's Navy men. His Government has undertaken the construction of the Trans-Saharan railway which is of important military value and which once completed will allow the Germans to push forward to the heart of the African continent. Since the dismissal of Gen. Maxime Weygand the French position in North Africa, where the bulk of the new French Army is stationed, has been increasingly undermined. It is questionable if they will offer resistance to a possible German coup.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 6 (AP)—France has gone ahead with the trans-Atlantic flying boat construction which she planned before the war, it was learned today, and five of the 70-ton planes are expected to be launched soon.

They will be powered by six motors of 1,500 horsepower, will have a cruising speed of 180 miles an hour and are expected to be able to cross the Atlantic in 24 hours with 40 passengers.

Anti-Russian Legion Banned by Weygand

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Feb. 6.

Marcel Déat, writing in the Paris daily, L'Oeuvre, said yesterday that a ban by Gen. Maurice Weygand on enrollments in the French Legion for service against Russia was still in effect in French North Africa even after General Weygand's removal as Commander there.

M. Déat said that General Weygand imposed the ban despite Chief of State Pétain's express indorsement of the anti-Soviet legion.

Pensions Favored For Canal Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Twenty-eight years after completion of the Panama Canal, the Senate recommended today a system of pensions for civilians who worked there for three years or more prior to 1914.

On a voice vote, it rejected a plea by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia that earlier Congresses would have approved the proposed rewards if they were just, and sent to the House the measure authorizing the system of annuities which Mr. Byrd said might cost a total of $15,000,000.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, speaking in behalf of the legislation, recalled that former President Theodore Roosevelt and others associated with digging of the canal long had urged a congressional award for civilian workers.

Lehman Proclaims Negro History Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6—The democratic thesis of equal opportunity had new emphasis here today as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman joined with the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in urging public co-operation in State-wide observance of Negro History Week on Feb. 8 to 15.

His proclamations, recalling the contributions Negroes have made to this history and culture of the nation, voiced the hope that the week would "aid in making widespread the truth that we are a united people."

"I hope in our America the time will come," he said, "when the achievements of men will be looked upon only as having been attained by men and not by men of any particular race or creed."

President of Poland Sets Up New Council

LONDON, Feb 6 (CP)—Polish President Raczkiewicz has signed a decree setting up a new 31-member council which will act as a Free Polish Parliament.

The four main parties—National, Peasant, Labor, Socialist—each will have five representatives. The Jewish parties will have two. Other factions of Polish opinion, including the Ukrainian national minority, will be represented by nine members.

In Come the Proposals To Honor MacArthur

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Congress was asked yesterday to designate a District of Columbia Road and a Tennessee Valley Authority dam in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his defense of the Philippines.

Representative Luther A. Jones (D) of Texas introduced a bill to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia to MacArthur Road.

Legislation offered by Representative John Jennings (R) of Tennessee would change the name of the TVA Douglas Dam to Douglas MacArthur Dam.

Japanese Planes Bomb Rangoon in Waves

Continued from Page 1

tions' supply line from Australia. On Feb. 4 the Dutch said their troops still were resisting a Japanese invasion force in bitter fighting. Since then there has been no further word.

The Dutch High Command also reported that a Japanese raiding force estimated at 40 bombers and 20 fighters which attacked the Surabaya naval base Feb. 5 lost two fighter planes "and presumably two bombers" against the loss of three Dutch aircraft.

The fact that the Japanese raiding force had such a strong fighter escort was taken to indicate the planes came from an aircraft carrier, since the Japanese do not have any land base within striking distance of Surabaya, the United Nations' key base in the southwest Pacific since the siege of Singapore.

Japanese fighter planes attacked a number of towns in East Java including Semarang, Madioen, Magetan, Solo and Tegal, but no damage was reported. Enemy planes also were sighted over southeast Borneo and near Medan, on the east coast of Sumatra.

Burma:

American volunteer and British fighter pilots shattered a big Japanese daylight air raid today on Rangoon, shooting down 10 planes and perhaps destroying 10 more, a communiqué announced.

The Americans alone shot down seven of the total for sure and were credited with five of those probably destroyed in the blow dealt the raiders who had come back by daylight after pounding Rangoon for the third straight night.

The port had been pounded by seven waves of Japanese bombers during the night and this morning in their third successive overnight attack. Meanwhile the British and American fliers had given Japanese-held Paan on the Salween river a heavy bombing.

British and Burmese troops holding the north-south Salween line were called upon by a Government spokesman to hold their ground at any cost because "any further withdrawal will be dangerous."

In the air attack at Rangoon six waves of bombers struck at the city by moonlight and another wave attacked at 9:30 a. m.

Forty-four planes came over in six waves. Fires were set in one suburban residential district and heavy explosions were heard to the north.

Orders were given by Burma's Home Minister, Maung Aye, in a radiocast Feb. 5 that further withdrawal by the armed forces would be dangerous.

"We have voluntarily given up territory which in modern war was impossible to defend," he said.

"But we now are so close to the heart of Burma that any further withdrawal will be dangerous.

"Our prestnt situation is very serious, but some silver edges the overcast sky. We have the British Prime Minister's promise of increasing reinforcements; we have help from China; we have the happy augury of American action."

Philippines:

Japanese gun emplacements on the southeastern shore of Manila Bay, apparently designed for an attack on the fortress of Corregidor, have been destroyed by artillery fire from American fortifications.

The War Department, announcing this today, also reported in a communiqué that nine Japanese transports were debarking troops at ports in Lingayen Gulf, approximately 125 miles north of Manila Bay, to reinforce the large enemy concentrations already in Bataan Peninsula and other parts of the Island of Luzon.

The Bataan front, the Department said, was relatively quiet in the past 24 hours, with decreasing enemy bombing attacks, which resulted in no damage.

A communiqué said:

"Japanese gun emplacements on the southeastern shore of Manila Bay were destroyed by fire from our fortifications. These artillery positions were presumably designed by the enemy for an attack against Corregidor.

"Nine Japanese transports are at ports in Lingayen Gulf, debarking troops to reinforce the already very large enemy concentrations in Bataan and other points on the Island of Luzon.

"Relative quiet continued all along the front in Bataan during the past 24 hours. Enemy aerial bombing attacks on our troop positions, which began early in the day, decreased later on. They resulted in no damage. Intermittent artillery fire flared up in the center. There was some increase in patrol operations in this same general area."

Singapore:

British guns pounded the Japanese in the Johore Bahru area across the Strait of Johore while Japanese planes strafed British positions in low-level attacks.

The British Far Eastern Command announced that its artillery kept up a running fire on Japanese troop movements in the town at the end of the ruined causeway which once connected Singapore with the Malayan mainland.

Japanese fliers concentrated their machine-gun fire and bombs on forward troops guarding the northern shore of the island, where the British stand ready against invasion.

The communiqué said Singapore was raided again by the Japanese air force but it did not mention damage or casualties.

Civilian casualties in air raids of Feb. 5 were 14 killed and 104 injured. The announced toll for the past three days thus increased to 77 killed and 332 injured.

Three alarms were sounded during the next morning hours. Hurricane fighters went up to meet the Japanese in the fourth thrust.

Sentinels kept roving watch today for Japanese assault by parachutists or water-borne shock troops against this island citadel.

Tens of thousands of British, Australian and Indian soldiers could be seen manning the beaches, inlets, swamps and rubber plantations fronting on the Japanese mainland concentration points.

Patrols worked constantly up and down the creek mouths which cut into the north shore of Singapore Island, within rifle shot of Japanese positions across the Strait, where at any hour the Japanese might try to throw a bridge of boats and men.

Singapore observed today the 123d anniversary of the founding of the city with a ceremony conducted by Sir Stamford Raffles on behalf of the East India Company.

Axis Link Doubles Hungary's Population

By Overseas News Agency

Berne, Switzerland

The population of Hungary has almost been doubled as a result of annexation and conquest, as an Axis confederate, provisional results of a census taken Oct. 10, 1941, show.

The Hungarian Telegraph Agency's Statistical Department reported that Hungary's population now stood at 15,757,876, compared with post-World War figure of 7,990,000, It was said that Hungary gained 6,743,000 inhabitants through annexation of former Hungarian territory awarded by Hitler, and 1,024,876 through re-conquest.

Before the last war, Hungary's population was approximately 21,000,000.

Horthy Ouster Sought

Continued from Page 1

that Germany is beginning to need more trained man power.

Bulgaria is also being subjected to increased pressure and while it is generally thought that Bulgarian troops won't be sent to Russia undoubtedly the Nazis intend using them for controlling the occupied countries as three Bulgarian divisions are now doing in former Serbia.

Invincibility Legend Gone

Nazi propaganda is doing everything in its power in this country to divert Turkish public opinion from continued German disasters on the Russian front and the latest German propaganda line is saying that when Gen. Erwin Rommel reaches Suez the Germans will link with the Japanese who, after taking Singapore, will break into the Indian Ocean. However the average Turk isn't impressed by the recent Nazi propaganda and feels that the war will be won or lost in Europe and the people are openly saying in Istanbul that Japanese successes won't be able to save the Germans from final disaster.

The fact that the Germans are now reduced to such exaggerated claims indicates that matters aren't going well for the Germans and the legend of Nazi invincibility is now gone for ever.

Meanwhile Hungary is being pressed to sign away the last vestige of its independence and the resignation of Admiral Horthy would mark the end of the freedom of one more state in Europe. Once again the fate of Hungary shows that an alliance with Hitler only means one thing: subjection—then slavery.

Uruguay Patrol On Atlantic With U. S. Ships, Planes

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 6 (AP)—This Republic will patrol her Atlantic Coast and the strategic mouth of the River Plate with warships provided by the United States and seaplanes bought under a $17,000,000 lend-lease program.

Military planes also will be obtained from the United States.

The announcement was made last night by Defense Minister Gen. Julio Roletti, who said that Uruguayan crews already were in training to operate three light United States vessels to be sent here.

Uruguay's own Navy, consisting of the 1,600-ton cruiser Uruguay, built 32 years ago, and four small gunboats, also will be employed.

General Roletti disclosed also that two Uruguayan naval officers each were with the Argentine, Brazilian, and British navies, studying patrol tactics.

Two big naval air bases are planned for speedy completion, and work is being rushed on current construction of a land air base near Montevideo, he said.

The Defense Minister said Uruguay soon would begin military training of all men 18 to 20 and would increase the Regular Army.

The Uruguayan action, General Roletti said, is being taken in view of this country's western hemisphere commitments, her severance of relations with the Axis and her declaration according non-belligerent status to any naval power on the side of the United Nations.

These two steps carried out a proposal Foreign Minister Alberto Guani presented to the recent Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro but which failed to carry there.

Propaganda Found

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 6 —Congressional investigators yesterday seized 17 pieces of luggage crammed with German-language propaganda and belonging to Max Schnicklen, a German engineer named in a previous inquiry as a regional chieftain of the National Socialist Party of Uruguay.

Committee aide translated the propaganda into Spanish for presentation of evidence.

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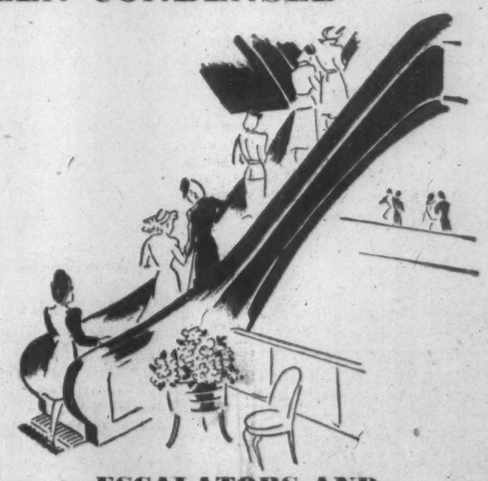

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 6, 1942
10c

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Mary McFarland Is Official 'Mother' to Girl War Workers Flocking to Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Susie Smith, war worker, arriving in Washington to take an OEM job, may never see Mrs. Mary McFarland, but she's bound to feel her influence in making friends and getting settled into a new way of life.

"Housemother" is too informal a title for Mrs. McFarland, yet Director of Employee Activities for the Office of Emergency Management, which she technically is, seems a bit stiff for the comprehensive welfare job she is doing for OEM's 7,000 workers.

Most big firms have supervisors to look after employees' well-being—their recreation, health, living conditions, and social activities—but none ever had a job quite comparable to the one boom-town Washington has thrust upon Mrs. McFarland, who has had 15 years experience meeting people, first as Congressman's secretary and later with the Federal Theater Project.

Job Begins When Susie Arrives

Mrs. McFarland's job begins when Susie Smith arrives in the Nation's capital after three nights sitting up on a day coach and several missed connections. Susie has a notice from the Civil Service telling her she has a job awaiting her in the OPA's stenographic pool, but she doesn't know anyone in Washington and hasn't an idea where to live. The other stenographers at OPA are too busy to help her or are in the same strait.

Naturally Mrs. McFarland can't see all the Susie Smiths personally. They are arriving at the Union Station by the hundreds daily. But from her office in a rickety building on Indiana Avenue, she sets in motion numerous measures that will make Susie Smith feel more at home and glad she came to Washington.

Susie will probably first feel Mrs. McFarland's touch in the "Information for New Employees" handbook that OEM gives her on arrival. This leaflet tells her five ways to try to get a room in overcrowded Washington. Susie can go to the Homes Registration Office at 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue; to the privately operated Washington Room Exchange, 1859 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., to the Y. W. C. A. room registry service; to the Jewish Community Center; or she can consult classified advertisements in the newspapers.

Gives Her Many Pointers

If Susie is single and making a monthly salary of from $90 to $120, she is advised to look for board and room in a boarding house, club, or a private family, the cost to range from $35 to $60 a month. Rent for a single room without meals, she is told, will range from $20 to $35; for a double room, $15 to $20 per person.

Susie learns from the leaflet how to find her way around Washington; where to find out about churches; what the city's recreation facilities are; where to get her pay check cashed, and how to open a bank account. If she wants to keep ties with the folks from her own state, she is told to call her Senator or Representative to find out about state societies which usually hold dances, dinners, or picnics several times a year.

Not satisfied with being a mere directory for facilities already in existence, Mrs. McFarland spends most of her crammed days organizing new ones within the OEM. She now has a staff of 10 under her, assigned to the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Price Administration, and other wartime agencies under the OEM.

Always on the Alert

Bowling teams, swimming squads, ballroom dancing classes, bridge groups, chamber music orchestras are already in full swing. Susie is sure to find some congenial group. OPA even has a full-length musical revue on the "Pins and Needles" order in rehearsal, featuring original tunes of "social significance" such as "Priority on Love," "Cafeteria Chant," and "They Don't Put a Ceiling on Work."

Mrs. McFarland's job is more difficult and urgent than that of the usual employee activities director because of the overcrowding and pressure under which her charges have to do their daily jobs. She's ever on the alert to improve these conditions.

"Our people are working extremely long hours in some cases," she says. "They live in congested quarters. Sometimes they forgo lunch rather than stand in the cafeteria line. In one office we found that in the rush to complete the building they had put in electric light bulbs that were too weak."

As long as Susie Smith has Mrs. McFarland to take her problems to, she's sure to get recommendations for improvement channeled to the right people.

Pet Projects

A pet project Mrs. McFarland hopes to get into operation in every OEM agency in the near future is a 10-minute fresh air period, with windows thrown open, once or twice a day. She is also investigating the possibility of having fruit juice and crackers served at desks in the late afternoon, especially in offices where the cafeteria is overcrowded. To Mrs. McFarland these little reforms in office routine are just as important as her job of keeping employees up-to-date on such facilities as credit unions, group hospitalization, and other innovations in the employee welfare field.

Mrs. McFarland's relations with employees are entirely on a business basis. She doesn't pry into their home life to see if they are happy. She doesn't tell them what time to go to bed or what kind of books to read.

Susie Smith is on her own when she comes to Washington as a war worker, but her mother back on the farm in North Dakota can be thankful for Mrs. McFarland, even though she may be to Susie nothing more than a name on a bulletin board.

By a Staff Photographer

From Cupid at the top to Snow White and Prince Charming at the bottom, these storybook characters are all made out of gingerbread and colored frosting. Mrs. Irene Glenn of Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., first started making them for her own small daughter but now she has a full-time home baking business.

Storybook Folk Come to Life As Cookies, Earning Living For Mrs. Irene Glenn

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once more the adage, "You never know what you can do until you try" is proved true. Mrs. Irene Glenn of Roslyn, Long Island, has in less than three years become popularly known as the "Storybook Cooky Lady," and has found not only an interesting way to provide for herself and for her daughter's educational needs, but also a stimulating outlet for her artistic talent.

As holiday time drew near one Christmas, Mrs. Glenn realized that if small Susan was to have a Christmas tree—her first—the decorations would have to be made of things already available in the home. To make gingerbread men was her first idea—but inspiration came: "Susan is so fond of those, why can't I also make her other favorites out of gingerbread?"

Grown-ups Like Them, Too

A blue-bonneted Mother Goose with little pink-webbed feet was the first to appear in this gay and colorful parade of Susan's beloved storybook characters. Soon other familiar friends in brightly-frosted costumes were added, to the wide-eyed admiration of all the children in the neighborhood. And not only children have since been delighted with these fairy cookies as gifts, but grown-ups also love their bright originality as party-table or place-card decorations.

When first asked to sell her cookies to friends, Mrs. Glenn thought of her idea only as a stop-gap job, never dreaming of expansion that would make it necessary for her to employ holiday helpers. The "Cooky Lady" took some of her gay samples for exhibition at the shop maintained by the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association in Rockefeller Center, New York City, and soon cooky Valentines, as well as Christmas cookies, were in demand. Mail orders arrived from new customers and gift shops, from points as widely separated as Florida, Texas, and California.

Valentine Favorites

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," is a Valentine's Day favorite. Instead of her customary cooky bouquet, Contrary Mary carries a Valentine in her hand, and her little boy companion, a big red heart. Cupid and twin hearts tied with ribbon also appear for Valentine festivities.

For George Washington's Birthday or Fourth of July celebrations, she makes a cunning little Colonial drummer boy in blue coat and tricorn, bearing a scarlet drum. Regimental colors are completed by his white wig.

"Making picture cookies is not as simple as it looks," says Mrs. Glenn. "You need a good eye for line and color. Even small details should be done artistically. Eyes, for example, look easy, but they really take a lot of care—and toothpicks—in the making. Your own children are sure to be pleased with anything you make for them. But cookies intended for sale should have a certain amount of 'finish,' and those of one kind must be practically identical. Otherwise people look them all over and handle each one to be sure they are selecting the best." The Cooky Lady herself had art training as a girl, and finds it invaluable.

Makes Her Own Patterns

"Naturally a home baking business on any large scale is difficult," Mrs. Glenn explains. "One way to increase your output is to increase your efficiency and skill, as well as the number of hours you devote to the work. First I made my own brown paper patterns by tracing figures in Susan's storybooks, and cutting around them with a sharp knife. Now, as each new character is added, I make a new cutter of wood and metal, still homemade," she smiled. "But any woman could work out her own technique until she found the tools and recipes which best suited her.

"Children love to give their own names to cooky characters. 'Mother Goose' becomes 'Jemima Puddle-duck' to some children, and 'Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?' they call by the name of their own kitten, while a dancing bear becomes Winnie, the Pooh. My spotted fawn cooky, designed from a Christmas card, becomes Bambi to most children old enough to know the story, while my ferocious lion cooky is Androcles."

Mrs. Glenn's more simple cookies, such as stars, are priced at five cents each—and the more intricate nursery and fairy favorites range up to fifty cents apiece for Snow White, a dainty, blue-bodiced brunette in white skirt and ruff, and the dashing golden-haired Prince Charming, who wears a green cape, cherry slippers, and a cherry beret with a purple feather. Wee Willie Winkie, in his white nightie and cap and his blue bedroom slippers, now accompanies many a bedtime story, as does "the little pig who went to market" with his big yellow basket, and Pierrot in his white suit, gay with red pompoms. A lovable little horse and an amiable giraffe complete the "Animal Kingdom." But for big and little boys who like boats, small white-sailed cooky craft make attractive favors for seashore parties.

Mrs. Glenn's basic recipe is simple and inexpensive. This is it:

Basic Cooky

1 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 cup molasses
1 beaten egg
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ cup hot water
5½ cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon nutmeg

Cream sugar and shortening, and add molasses and beaten egg. Dissolve soda in hot water and add to this 1 cup of the flour sifted with the other dry ingredients. Combine with original mixture and blend thoroughly. Then add remaining 4½ cups flour. Chill for several hours. This makes about 75 cookies rolled a little less than one-quarter-inch thick.

Mrs. Glenn uses the regular seven-minute or quick icing. "But I add a certain amount of confectioner's sugar," she explains, "to make the frosting of proper consistency for folds or ruffles. And for the flat spots like pompoms or the shading on giraffes, I add a little more water to flatten the icing."

The proportions for her basic frosting are:

Basic Frosting

1 egg
¼ cup water
1 cup sugar
Flavoring and coloring.

"It is well," she concludes, "to use less cloves and more ginger in the summertime. Otherwise, the cooky is too spicy for warm weather. And sometimes I add a little more flour, depending on room temperature and the weather, to make the dough more workable. But the less it is handled the better."

Canadian Girls Eagerly Don Khaki and Blue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Canada's young women have taken to military life, and their khaki and blue uniforms are now becoming numerous on the streets of Canada's larger cities and at training camps throughout the Dominion.

With the first classes of the Canadian Women's Army Corps and Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force trained, women are now taking the place of men in a number of jobs in the Canadian Army and Air Force, while other classes are training to take over more jobs.

Members of the first classes were trained mainly for administrative work, with officers being appointed from these classes. Present women trainees are learning to use their culinary arts on mass cooking, to operate trucks of all kinds, to do the many administrative chores with which military services are burdened.

Uniforms are issued the girls as soon as they have finished their preliminary training. Unlike those for soldiers and airmen, the uniforms for the women are individually fitted, this having been found best. Minimum height is 5 feet, but there are some six footers. The Canadian Women's Army Corps Ordnance Depot at Ottawa keeps 19 different sizes in tunics and skirts, and 15 per cent have to be altered in some way.

Women's army and air force uniforms are patterned as closely after those of the men as possible. Pay for the women's auxiliaries is generally two-thirds of the rate for men. Like the men, the women receive their uniforms free, except officers, who are given an initial uniform allowance. But while the men receive everything from underwear up, the women are given initial and quarterly allowances for undies.

Barracks have been built and are being built at all army and air force training centers for the women to live in as soon as they come from their training courses. Like the men they will have their own recreational centers wherever stationed. Unlike the men they will not be punished by confinement to barracks, but by monetary fines, for breeches of military discipline. When on leave the girls can don civilian clothes, but judging by the natty uniforms they are wearing, this is not likely to happen for a long time.

Bulletin For Home Sewers

"Making a good-looking coat—a coat with the air of the professional tailor—can be done at home," says Margaret Smith, clothing specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "It is no more difficult than many other sewing jobs women tackle."

To prove this point and to help women who sew, Miss Smith has written a 27-page how-to-do-it bulletin, which is just off the presses of the Government Printing Office. Single copies of this illustrated booklet "Coat Making at Home" are available free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Use a Good Pattern

"To keep a coat made at home from looking homemade, get a good pattern, learn some of the tricks of the tailoring trade, and take the patience to do exacting work," Miss Smith advises.

As for the actual making of the coat—one of the most important things to remember is to press and press again. If your coat is to fit smoothly and look trim and tailored, it has to be kept pressed every step of the making.

"When you bring the material home from the store, hang it on hangers, or a rod," says Miss Smith. "As soon as you get the shoulder seams and side seams made, always hang the coat up while you're working on other parts. Never cross two seams without first pressing them both open."

Need Two Pressing Cloths

All this calls for good pressing equipment. For pressing wool, Miss Smith advises a steam iron and two pressing cloths. One of these pressing cloths should be of wool—to lay next to the wool. Then on top of that you need a linen or cotton cloth. These two cloths are then dampened with a sponge and pressed with the grain of the cloth.

After pressing, the seams need to be beaten with a clapper to get out all the steam. Suggestions for making such a clapper—as well as a tailor's ham, sleeve board, and other tailoring aids are given in the bulletin.

Kitchen Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I discovered that if you wet the blades of scissors when cutting seeded raisins, they will not stick and the work will go much faster.

When you reach in to clean a chicken or a turkey, especially around the ribs, a curved grapefruit knife is better and more efficient than a straight knife.

(Mrs.) A. H.

Women Urge B. B. C. to Be Less Conservative In Broadcasts to Occupied Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

More broadcasts by women for women, and less understatement in news and propaganda transmissions to European countries, is the advice recently given to the British Broadcasting Corporation by a group of women listeners. These women belong to the Broadcast Listening Circle of an international women's organization and they represent many nationalities.

It should be remembered that in listening to these broadcasts, the oppressed people risk their lives, they told Miss E. Sprott, Public Relations Officer of the B. B. C. They were giving her their opinions on the B. B. C. broadcasts to Nazi-occupied and Axis countries.

Appeal to the Women

"Speak to the women, while their menfolk are fighting and dying for an unpopular cause in foreign lands. They are fertile ground," the women declared. "The breakdown in Germany began in the last war when women's morale weakened. Don't attack former Governments of these countries or the heroes of their former wars. Spread encouraging news for the suppressed peoples, and tell them what the women of Great Britain and their own countrywomen are doing for their liberation."

These were the views shared by many of the women. They also expressed their opinions on the voices and accents of the broadcasters and on such other things as the music and slogans used.

Those who knew Italy felt that the attention of Italian women should be drawn to the fact that it is Fascism that ruins their family life. The French member of the group had little to say about the broadcasts to France; she considered them "exceedingly adequate."

Capitalize on Dissatisfaction

The position of Austria in this war being a moot one, the opinion of the Austrians was interesting. "Don't treat Austria as allied to Germany," they said. "Try to rouse revolt and sabotage, for remember that the Austrians are very dissatisfied and that they are the only ones who possess weapons."

"Tell the fisherwomen of Norway that we are looking well after their menfolk—about 30,000 sailors who have escaped to British territory," urged a Norwegian housewife and a Norwegian professional woman.

"We Czech women liked our women broadcasters and were used to listening to them. Let the oppressed Czech women also have them," urged a Czech participant. This request was confirmed by the only woman member of the Czech State Council in London, who also stressed the point that the solidarity of the Czech women living in freedom with those living in bondage should always be emphasized.

The Poles in their homeland are enduring sufferings beyond human conception. This nation is paying with invincible courage the highest price in this world trial. "My countrymen should be kept reassured that the Democracies realize how enormous their sacrifices are," stated a Polish woman lawyer. "This would mean for them moral satisfaction and support."

Hungary was represented by a well-known novelist. "Make use of my countrymen's hatred of everything German, their blind admiration for everything English. Use overstatement rather than understatement."

Enlarge on Exploits

A Dutch actress supported this request, vividly illustrating the point by giving an example of how a young Dutch airman would dilate at length upon his feat, while his English prototype would dismiss it in a couple of words.

"Germans are used to 'fat' lies; they won't understand unless you speak with the same language," confirmed a German participant.

The view that the Europeans should be approached with more verbosity was shared by the whole group of listeners. Miss Sprott explained that these problems of understatement, of which the B. B. C. is well aware, probably arise from an underlying and partly unconscious conservatism in the character of the British people.

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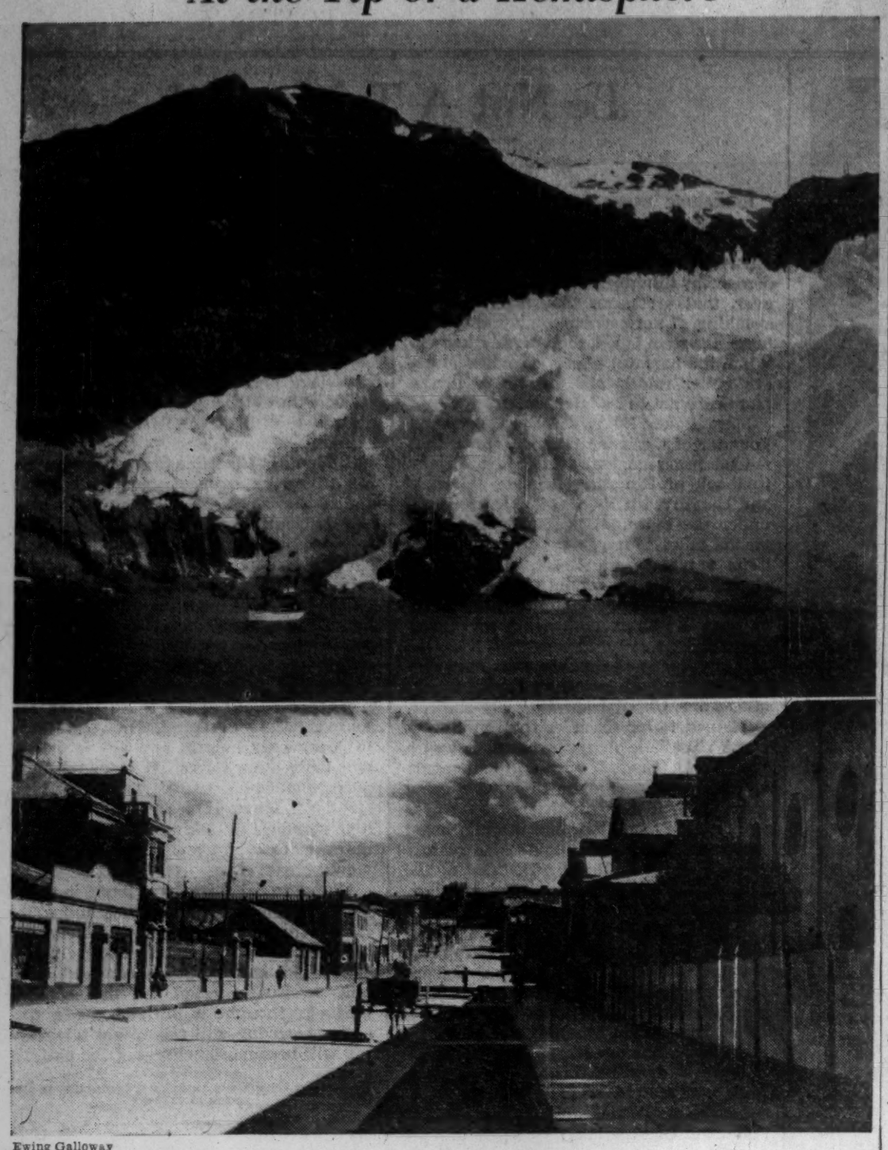

Ewing Galloway

Scenes in Southern Chile

Upper: A glacier in the Straits of Magellan. Lower: Magellanes (Punta Arenas). While this southernmost city of Chile is not large, its streets are well paved and it has many fine buildings.

Chile Vies With Norway in Scenic Glories

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

PUERTO MONTT, Chile—Chile, like Norway, has its fiords. Some day they will become equally as famous—when travel in the Americas is organized. Meantime their scenic glories are known only to the few who essay a few days' trip from this southern port or make the round voyage via the Magellan Straits.

This is not to be a description of the Chilean fiords but rather of the Aysen territory which precedes these. Aysen is a new colonization center for foreign immigrants to Chile. It also is growing in popularity for steamer excursions from Puerto Montt, which until recently has served as a terminus for visitors in Chilean lakeland.

Traveling to Aysen from this port supplies unforgettabe emotions if one takes the Moraleda course through the channels—which really are the beginning of the fiords. Moraleda is a channel but a few miles north of the Taito peninsula, running in the direction of the continent and toward the Aysen River.

The writer made the trip with an Argentine educational party. It was summertime, the only season for recreational travel, though industry and colonization do not slacken in the strong winds and heavy rains of the long winter.

Grand Panorama

There is a grandiose panorama, with all the characteristics of unexplored yet fertile regions. Islands are capriciously scattered by nature. There are lofty hills with copious vegetation. These hills form a double wall, which make the channel and their environs a sheltered corridor from the winds.

Three high mountains, snow-crowned, preside at the entrance to the Aysen estuary. On entering the river the imposing scenery, as hitherto viewed from the ocean, is transformed into something more picturesque and colorful.

The Andes remain in all their grandeur but the channel reveals a foreguond of cultivated fields and fruit trees, extensive grazing grounds with a plentitude of cattle, while forests in full exploitation rise toward the Cordillera as the waters become narrower. Heavy trunks of old trees felled by the storms plunge in swift career along the waters below, headed for the sea.

Port of Aysen.

At the end of the river lies the port of Aysen, capital of the territory which carries the same name. Few regions have reached a more prosperous state in so short a time. Progress is due to its livestock and forestry, development of which has been opened to foreign immigrants.

A decade ago these promising lands, hidden between the Andes and the rocky coast line, were the concession of a large company which operated on semi-chartered lines. There was a veil of secrecy and few Chileans were aware of the opportunities that were going abegging.

Today, the Government is set on colonization. President Aguirre plans to bring Scandinavians and central Europeans to Aysen. Dutch specialists have reported favorably. A war-time immigration current has been started with fugitive Basques and Spaniards.

Apart from economic development, Aysen provides the summer traveler with attractions. There are regular steamship calls from Puerto Montt, the southern terminus of the Chilean longitudinal railway.

Aysen has not yet developed beyond the pioneering stage, but it has its postal and telegraphic connections with the outside world. There is a highway to Coyhaique, a port to the south, and in the interior across the Andes to Comodore Rivadavia in Argentina.

Use for War Purposes Is Sought Of Small Gifts Pouring Into Treasury

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Treasury Department wants Congress to permit the use for war purposes of small cash donations made by patriotic citizens including two enthusiastic boys and an irate Chinese.

Receipt of the gifts, along with thousands of others coming in at the rate of $3,000,000 annually since Pearl Harbor, was disclosed by the Department during House hearings on the second war powers bill.

Existing law, Department officials explained, prevents the acceptance of conditioned gifts for the purpose for which they are offered. All such donations now must go into the general treasury fund.

As examples of the public's response to Pearl Harbor, the Department exhibited several letters from unidentified donors, including one from "a Chinese living in Montana" who sent a $25 money order "to help kill the Japs" and added "me buy bonds later."

Enclosing 15 cents in cash, an eight-year-old Florida boy said he had saved it for a movie but was sending it to Washington "so that you can use it to help build a ship so you can lick Japan." The boy also wanted permission to join his father, attached to the destroyer Barry, "and I could help the navy, see?"

An 11-year-old California boy sent a dollar he had earned cuting lawns. In his spare time, the lad wrote, he has been helping troops at a nearby military post but "I am not saying what I do when I help the boys, because I believe in keeping military secrets." The son of a marine, the boy wanted his dollar used to help buy an airplane "to bomb the Japs."

Episcopal Church In Stalwart Stand

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—A stalwart stand against defeatism or "defensive position" because of the war was adopted by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church at its closing session here yesterday.

In a statement to the Church, which took the place of the customary pastoral letter, the House called for an aggressive attitude by the Church and continuance of its efforts rather than any curtailment due to the war.

The House elected the Very Rev. Frank Rhea, of Boise, missionary bishop for the Idaho District; the Rev. William Lewis of Burlington, Vt., for the Nevada District, and the Rev. James Stoney of Anniston, Ala., for the New Mexico district.

The House of Bishops elects to fill vacancies for missionary districts but not for dioceses in this country. Each diocese chooses its own bishop.

The House adopted a recommendation by Bishop Malcolm E. Peabody of central New York that next year's Triennial General Convention be conducted on a wartime basis, and that all nonessential features be eliminated.

The convention will be at Cleveland, Ohio, and will be a joint session of the Church's two legislative bodies, the House of Bishops and the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies.

Seattle Still Safe —Horse Rules Found

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 6 (AP)—There'll be no chaotic interlude for Seattle's traffic, even if these reports about horses replacing autos pan out.

The City Attorney's office found these regulations on the statute books:

"No person shall ride or drive any horse or horses at a greater speed than six miles per hour in the downtown area nor more than four miles per hour across any street intersection or around corners nor more than 12 miles per hour elsewhere in the city.

"All persons must hold reins in hands while riding or driving a horse."

Also: "It shall be unlawful for any persons to drive a yoke of oxen on First or Second Avenues faster than a walk."

Precocious Student Adds Another Course

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 6 (AP)—Western Reserve University's boy student has added a history course to his college curriculum.

Finishing the first semester of Freshman chemistry in the upper half of his class, precocious Kenneth Wolf decided to enroll in a course on history of western civilization.

Admitted as a special student in chemistry last autumn after stiff aptitude tests, the boy works several hours weekly in the laboratory. There, most of his associates are boys eight to 10 years his senior.

Kenneth hopes to get an A grade in history.

The boy who played the piano at the age of three and begun composing at five, follows a rigid schedule that begins at 7 a. m. and ends at 8:30 p. m. In addition to his university courses, he studies piano and music composition, relaxes by skating, swimming and beating his father at table tennis.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris H. Wolf—both attorneys, Kenneth never received formal schooling until he was accepted by Western Reserve last semester.

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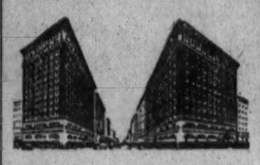

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WEATHER IS ALWAYS a subject for conversation that may be engaged in with little possibility of controversy. It is a thoroughly safe topic. New England weather is noted for its variableness, as all the world knows. This tendency to marked change, however, is appreciable not only from day to day, from week to week, but even from season to season. To illustrate: Last winter, 1940, December was a full-dress rehearsal of the rigors of a northern winter. Zero weather came in the early days of the month followed by frequent snowstorms and continued cold. December, 1941, presented the exact opposite both in temperature and snowfall. It was a month of extraordinarily warm weather, at times almost balmy and with a snowfall hardly perceptible. There could scarcely be experienced a greater diversity of climatic conditions in New England winters. So that we may still pay tribute to the accuracy of Mark Twain's knowledge of things meteorological.

* * *

As usual, we came to the city in late October to our accustomed domicile overlooking the Fenway Stream just where it broadens into a sizable lagoon. And as usual, at the week-ends we frequently turned our thoughts and steps toward Apple Blossom. Somehow the spell of the country is not easily shaken off. The usual care was taken of the flowers and trees and shrubs. By the advent of December, we had settled into the city ways of life. The country scene had correspondingly faded, but not altogether.

The warm days of December tempted Saturday excursions just to take a last look, to be sure that our favorites had been properly prepared for the cold days which we looked for. The month passed in unaccustomed tranquillity. New Year's Day was so alluring that we ventured forth, for just one more visit before complete surrender to the rigors of winter. The sun, warm and brilliant, bathed the place in a golden glow, quite in contrast to the lurid heat of summer. A quiet, almost breathless atmosphere pervaded the fields and neighboring orchards. It seemed that all nature was asleep; but not quite all. A shrill cry and a flash of wings turned our eyes to the old apple trees at the back, where downy woodpeckers were busily inscribing trunk and branches with their familiar autographs.

As we watched them at their tasks, we were assured that, notwithstanding the contention of some of our bird-loving friends in England, this type of American drummer beats his tattoo with his bill; and from the contact of bill with the dry wood issue the familiar sounds, rather than from his throat. Chickadees flitted about the maples along the road, uttering their name-notes as cheerily as though it were midsummer. Few of the feathered tribe present a more carefree appearance than do these little sprites in black caps, gray coats, and light vests.

The evergreen shrubs stood bolt upright, their dark green branches in sharp contrast to the thin coat of white that covered the lawns. By the brookside the red of the dogwoods and the yellow of the golden willows lent a fine note of color to the peaceful landscape. How far away seemed the terrible tragedy of war in which the whole world is so deeply plunged. If only humanity could take lessons from peaceful nature, how much of human suffering might be avoided! The brook and pond were coated with a thin film of ice, just enough to catch and hold a dash of snow. But the water gurgled over the dam at the outlet with the same musical sound that soothes our listening ears on midsummer nights.

Somewhat reluctantly, I confess, we turn our eyes upon the place, as we leave it to such denizens in feathers and fur as choose to make it their all-the-year residing place. When next we visit Apple Blossom, spring with all its joyous promise will welcome us.

* * *

But even in the city we are not apart from the allurements of nature. From our winter window we see much to charm the eye. The rose garden in the middle-distance gave forth its bounteous bloom well into late fall, even until early December. Forsythia rang its yellow bells under the warmth of the December sun. Buds on the cherry trees swelled perceptibly. The open water of the stream was the day-long feeding ground for scores of mallards and black ducks, the customary ornaments of this friendly water.

As the autumn advanced, we speculated about the sheldrake, the smartly dressed mergansers that have so interested us in recent years. They came in numbers in early November in lively quest for the fingerlings which abound in these brackish waters. Soon after daylight they come, and from my breakfast table I watch their vigorous pursuit of their daily ration. The males in pure white and coal-black plumage are magnificent creatures. The females, somewhat smaller, are conspicuous in dove-gray suits topped with caps of brick red. Their appetites satisfied, they sail about the quiet stream, now in an orderly flotilla, now in open ranks, and again disporting themselves, playfully pursuing one another in rapid motion.

Occasionally, a great gray gull drops down beside a sheldrake with a loud splash, a signal for immediate withdrawal of the latter. The sheldrake appears to be afraid of the gulls, it would seem without reason, considering their sturdy bodies. They remain longer than in former years, apparently little disturbed by the traffic passing on both sides of the lagoon. That they are still furtive and shy I invariably prove. When I walk along the shore, always they have business at the farthest portion of the bayou.

* * *

During January, until a few days ago, the stream was frozen and no sheldrake. Then came a hard rain and the accustomed January thaw melted the ice. Immediately appeared these alert fishermen. Who told them that their favorite fishing waters were again available? It is convincingly apparent that there is among the wild folk an instinct which guides them in the ways necessary to their well being. Not a sparrow falls without the Father . . .

In the early morning, just as night is being transformed into day, the mallards and black ducks take to the air, not in flocks but singly, in twos and threes, quartering the morning sky in what seems like wild abandon. Back and forth they fly in range of our vision; then, apparently satisfied, settle down in the open waters by the bridge in plain view, some 100 yards up stream from our window. Again, at evening just as the twilight begins to fall, they take to the air, hurtling back and forth, plainly profiled against the sunset skies. We often watch them with keen interest, speculating upon the impulse which sends them skyward at morn and eve.

* * *

Directly in front of our windows and not far from the water's edge stand stately oaks. This year the crop of acorns was bountiful. One day the mallards discovered this bounteous harvest and immediately availed themselves of the opportunity to vary their diet of grass roots dredged from the shallow stream-bed and bread cast upon the waters by many friendly hands. How they hurried about hastily grabbing every acorn. So complete was their quest that not an acorn was left, as I found from close examination.

And so from our winter windows, as well as from the summer gardens, we derive much that interests and heartens even when the dark shadows of war hang heavily in our skies.

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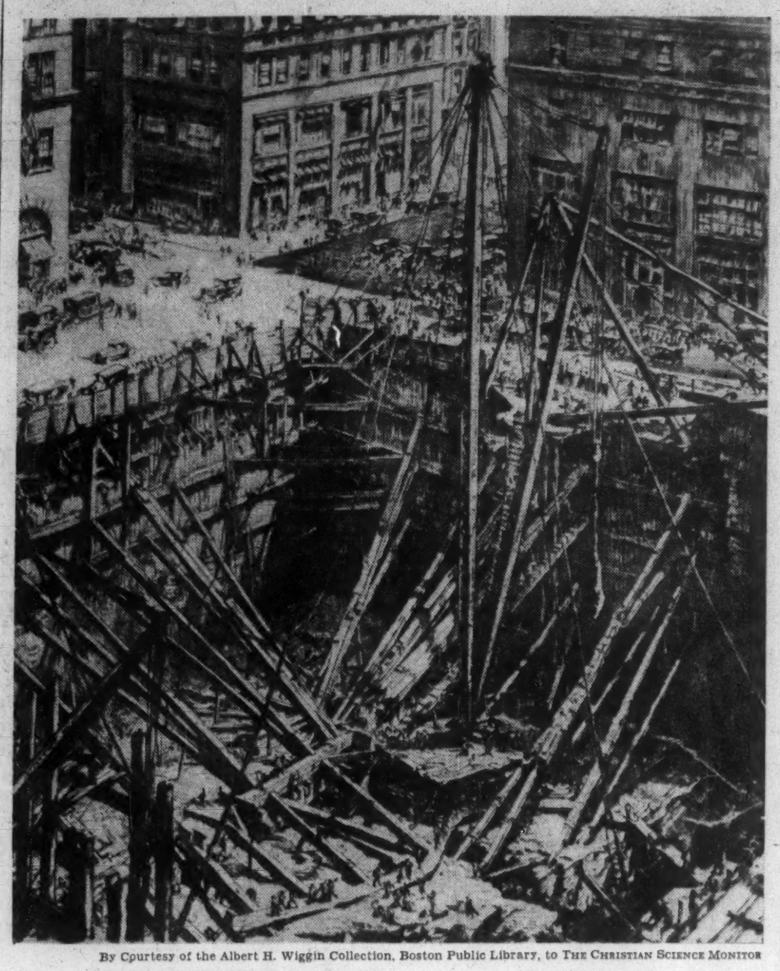

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"MANHATTAN EXCAVATIONS": *An Etching by Muirhead Bone*

In Search of Early English Glass

I HAVE BEEN LOOKING, with some backlonging, at a drawerful of fragments of earthenware pottery dug up by my daughter and myself from the soil of a small patch of woodland close to my home at Hambleton, in Surrey. There are parts of jug handles and pieces of bowls, black, red, grey. To judge by the curve of broken rims, some of the fragments are from large vessels. Side by side with these more delicate and fragile relics are pieces, large and small, of roof tiling; and some scraps of fused glass. . . .

I sent some of our fragments to an expert, who thought the glass suggested Roman rather than Surrey-Sussex origin, though the bits of window glass might be dated about 1200. "What perhaps interests us most," he said, "is the tiny piece of stone on which glaze has fallen; this looks like glass-making on the spot. The presence of sand and of bracken for potash, together with the good position, on or near the top of a hill, for draught, would make a suitable place for glass-making. I wish I could be sure of the date of the pottery; because if I am right about 1180-1200, this glass (if English) is some of the very earliest known."

A little later he came and inspected my drawerful of fragments and had no hesitation in pronouncing them to be not Roman. But what we already know of the Surrey glass industry tempts further search. Chiddingfold makers in 1351 supplied glass for the windows of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, and in 1355-56 for the windows of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, which Edward III was then building. . . . And besides its fame in England, Chiddingfold glass was celebrated abroad. In the map of England dated 1566, which is painted on the walls of the Guardaroba in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, only two places are marked in Surrey—Guildford, the capital, and Chiddingfold.

If ever we are able to dig again by the Tolt, for what may we hope? There may be fragments of Chiddingfold window glass buried within a few yards of where I made my tentative diggings ten years ago. . . . To-day we may only dig in kitchen gardens. But tomorrow. . . . —From "On the Track of Old Surrey Glass," by E. P., in *The Countryman*, England.

MUIRHEAD BONE was born in Glasgow in 1876. From childhood, he revealed his aptitude in drawing. His first training, however, was in architecture. Though he never pursued an architectural career, his prints show how deeply interested he has always been in the beauty of fine buildings and the intricacies of construction.

Muirhead Bone shows traits in common with the greatest of contemporary printmakers. He is painstaking, patient, and indefatigable. He sets himself most difficult tasks and willingly conforms to an exacting discipline. Excelling in manipulation of dry point, he employs that medium with understanding of its subtle possibilities, evading the pitfalls of too pronounced shading.

The artist has drawn his inspiration from many sources. He has traveled and recorded monumental buildings and town views of great centers in Europe and the United States. He has made plates of Florence and Venice, Rome and Orvieto, Stockholm, Amsterdam, London, and New York. One of his favorite themes is the process of construction or destruction, when buildings are enmeshed in scaffolds or temporarily propped up. The basic elements of construction are felt in the complex of timbers which, to the eyes of this etcher, form an effective design. Mr. Bone thus makes architecture something changing and adaptable, and engineering a subject full of interest to the artist.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Housekeeping in Rhodesia

AS HER HOPE of improving materially on the basic components of the usual family meal was practically nil in the early days, Mama's only means of raising it to the dinner-party level lay in the insertion of a few extra courses. The choice of possible additions was severely limited, so that every dinner party followed a rigid formula. It began with an hors d'oeuvre made chiefly of canned fish, an entrée of canned asparagus appeared between the soup and the roast, and a toasted cheese savory was tacked on at the end of the meal.

With the passage of time, the domestic horizon gradually began to brighten for Mama. The railroad did, eventually, put on refrigerator cars, and increase the number of weekly trains; and local conditions improved in every way with the development of the whole copperfields district. Cooks who could really be called cooks began to emerge from the general culinary chaos; house boys and wash boys and even garden boys appeared, who actually knew how to do their respective jobs.

The wonder, I suppose, lay in the fact that before these things happened Mama not only managed to set three meals a day before her family, but to give a great many dinner parties, with the aid of canned fish, canned asparagus, and cheese. And to run her whole house, somehow, with the aid of boys who did not know how to do anything and who still, somehow, managed to get things done.

Boys who with all their shortcomings could make Mama, when she went away, remember them with sharper nostalgia than anything else she left behind her in Rhodesia. For there is no mutual struggle that fails to establish its bond, and the early copperbelt Mama and her raw boys had, after all, gone through the wars together, together had had an experience to which the universe probably holds no parallel.

Yet the final element to be reckoned with in dealing with the Rhodesian boys was still left when all rawness had worn off. This was an element to which I find it difficult to give a name—and when I say it was to be reckoned with, I speak inaccurately, because there is no reckoning with something that is in its very nature unpredictable. I can best describe it as the unknown quantity in his viewpoint or make-up that made the most intelligent and well-trained boy do something occasionally for which there was no possible accounting from his Mama's point of view.

Matches' intelligence was above the average. Without his general reliability I could not have run my house at all, as I was, of course, in the office at least eight hours almost every day. He took pride in his ability as a cook, of which even by improved copperbelt standards he had a fair amount.

He had been cooking for us three years, the night he left entirely untouched the other two vegetables I had provided and sent in to a dinner party three nicely prepared but precisely identical dishes of mashed potato. Something, I am sure, must suddenly have made Matches feel that, after three years of a different procedure, three dishes of mashed potato was the proper thing to serve at a dinner party, but to this day I have no idea what it was. When I questioned him later he reiterated, "Mama not like mash potato?" with such an increasingly baffled and crestfallen air, that I realized we would never get together on the subject, and so retired, completely baffled too.—From "Beyond the Smoke That Thunders," by LUCY POPE CULLEN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Be Not A Talebearer!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPREADING ERRONEOUS REPORTS, either thoughtlessly or maliciously, may do much harm. Ill-natured gossip is generally regarded as petty, and is rightly condemned by thinking people. The fact, however, that erroneous thinking and evil-speaking, if not corrected, may affect the human system is not so generally known. When the harmful effects of evilspeaking are better understood, people will take more care not to be talebearers.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states that mortal mind controls the body. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading, "Action of mortal mind," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 187), "The valves of the heart, opening and closing for the passage of the blood, obey the mandate of mortal mind as directly as does the hand, admittedly moved by the will."

It is not only the spoken word, but also the careless and erroneous thought, that affects one. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, explained to his disciples that one might break ritualistic observances and eat with "unwashen hands" without defilement: what were important to their well-being were the words which they spoke, words which came from their hearts and showed what was in their thoughts. He plainly stated (Matthew 15:19, 20), "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: these are the things which defile a man." His words are clear and unmistakable. As Christian Science teaches, it is the motive behind the action which is of primary importance. One is freed from fear of breaking a merely material law when one learns that God is the only Mind, and that this Mind is omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient.

Christian Science accepts the Biblical statement that man is the image and likeness of God and has dominion over all the earth. It cannot be denied that since God, good, is omnipotent, evil, the opposite of good, has no power. Why, then, should one entertain thoughts which are worthless and harmful? Since God is omnipresent, evil is in reality nowhere, and can act nowhere. Therefore one should stop thinking and talking about that which in reality does not exist. God being omniscient, a belief in evil cannot profit anyone, because only knowledge of real being can bring harmony, peace, and happiness into one's experience.

In this world, seemingly flooded with false reports and evil suggestions, the question arises, How must I think and what must I speak? In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 8), "Avoid voicing error; but utter the truth of God and beauty of holiness, the joy of Love and 'the peace of God, that passeth all understanding,' recommending to all men fellowship in the bonds of Christ." Obedience to this behest brings liberation from bodily suffering and inharmonious conditions.

In his healing and teaching ministry Christ Jesus never elaborated on the wrongs or ills of those who came to him for healing. Rebuking and destroying error in every form, he proved its unreality. He restored to soundness the sick, the lame, the blind, the deaf, the maimed. His healing power was the outcome of his understanding of the omnipotence of divine Mind. Christ Jesus proved irrefutably that by keeping one's thoughts filled with love and goodness, one is able to speak with authority and power so as to destroy the ills of the flesh and to bless mankind.

Students of Christian Science are learning to reject erroneous material belief and to cherish only those thoughts which are helpful, comforting, and healing, thereby blessing themselves and others. No one can be a talebearer who entertains only good thoughts. These thoughts will promote the harmonious action of the body; and as men's hearts beat with love and compassion the brotherhood of man will increasingly be manifested on earth.

Mankind will be better, happier, and more prosperous when these truths are more generally accepted. When one learns to speak only helpful and loving words, when his thoughts reflect God, the only good, his conversation reaches a high standard. If one consistently held to this high standard in talking with others, how many more bright and smiling faces one would observe!

Christian Scientists have found in many instances that bodily illnesses and other inharmonies were healed completely and permanently after some evil thought was uncovered, cast out, and replaced by a true spiritual concept. In the measure that our thought is purified, strife will cease, harmony will reign, and talebearing will become something of the past.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Nedonášejte klepy!

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ŠÍŘENÍ MYLNÝCH ZPRÁV, buď bez rozvahy nebo zlomyslně, může velmi škoditi. Zlomyslný klep pokládá se všeobecně za malicherný, a myslící lidé jej právem odsuzují. Avšak není tak obecně známo, že chybné myšlení a pomluvy, nejsou-li opraveny, mohou býti na škodu lidskému organismu. Když budou škodlivé následky pomlouvání lépe pochopeny, lidé budou více dbáti toho aby se nestali klepaři.

Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, prohlašuje, že smrtelná mysl ovládá tělo. V učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), Mrs. Eddy píše pod okrajným nadpisem "Činnost smrtelné mysli" (str. 187): "Když srdeční záklopky se otvírají a zavírají za účelem průchodu krve, jsou poslušny nařízení smrtelné mysli zrovna jako je ruka kterou, jak přípouštíme, hýbá vůle."

Nejen promluvené slovo, ale také nedbalá a chybná myšlenka jsou nám na újmu. Kristus Ježíš, Ukazovatel cesty, vysvětlil svým učedníkům že je možno porušiti obřadní zvyklosti a jísti s "neumytýma rukama" bez poskvrny: důležitými však pro jejich blahobyt byla slova která mluvili, slova která přicházela z jejich srdce a ukazovala co bylo v jejich myšlenkách. On prohlásil jasně (Mat. 15:19, 20): "Z srdce zajisté vycházejí zlá myšlení, vraždy, cizoložstva, smilstva, krádeže, křivá svědectví, rouhání. Tyť jsou věci poškvrňující člověka." Jeho slova jsou jasná a zřejmá. Podle učení Křesťanské Vědy je důležitou především pohnutka jež vede k činu. Člověk je osvobozen od bázně že porušuje pouhý materiální zákon když pozná, že Bůh je jediná Mysl a že tato Mysl je všemohoucí, všudypřítomná a vševědoucí.

Křesťanská Věda přijímá biblické prohlášení, že člověk je Boží obraz a podoba a že panuje nade vší zemí. Poněvadž Bůh, dobro, je všemohoucí, nelze popírati že zlo, protiva dobra, je bezmocné. Proč měli bychom tedy chovati myšlenky jež jsou bezcenné a škodlivé? Poněvadž Bůh je všudypřítomný, zlo ve skutečnosti nikde není a nemůže nikde býti činným. Proto měli bychom ustat mysliti na to a mluviti o tom, co ve skutečnosti neexistuje. Poněvadž Bůh je vševědoucí, věření v zlo nemůže prospěti nikomu, jelikož jen znalost pravého bytí může přivésti harmonii, pokoj a štěstí do naší zkušenosti.

V tomto světě zaplaveném, jak se zdá, falešnými zprávami a zlým vnukáním, vyskytuje se otázka "Jak musím mysliti a jak musím mluviti?" V díle "No and Yes" (Ne a Ano) Mrs. Eddy praví (str. 8): "Vystříhejte se vyslovovati omyl; ale vyslovujte pravdu Boha a krásu svatosti, radost Lásky a 'pokoj Boží, kterýž převyšuje veliký rozum', doporučujíce všem lidem družnost v poutech Krista." Býti poslušen tohoto příkazu vede k osvobození od tělesných útrap a nesouladných poměrů.

Ve svém uzdravovacím a vyučovacím poslání Kristus Ježíš se nikdy neobíral nepravostmi nebo neduhy těch kdož k němu přicházeli aby je uzdravil. Důtkou omylu a jeho zničením v každé formě dokázal jeho neskutečnost. Navracel zdraví nemocným, chromým, slepým, němým, mrzákům. Jeho uzdravovací moc byla výsledkem jeho porozumění všemohoucnosti božské Mysli. Kristus Ježíš nezvratně dokázal, že dbáme-li toho aby naše myšlenky byly plny lásky a dobroty, jsme schopni mluviti s autoritou a mocí tak, že zničíme neduhy tělesnosti a žehnáme lidstvu.

Studující Křesťanské Vědy se učí zavrhovati mylné materiální věření a chovati se zálibou jen myšlenky prospěšné, utěšující a uzdravující, čímž žehnají sobě a druhým. Nikdo nemůže býti pomlouvačem kdo chová jen dobré myšlenky. Tyto myšlenky povzbudí harmonickou činnost těla; a když lidská srdce bijí láskou a soucitem, bratrství lidí bude se na zemi stále více projevovati.

Lidstvo bude lepším, šťastnějším a bude více prospívati jakmile tyto pravdy budou obecněji přijaty. Když se naučíme mluviti jen užitečná a laskavá slova, když naše myšlenky zrcadlí Boha, jediné dobro, náš hovor dosáhne vysoké úrovně. Kdybychom se v našem hovoru s druhými přidržovali důsledně této vysoké úrovně, o kolik více jasných a usměvavých tváří bychom pozorovali!

V mnohých případech Křesťanští Vědci shledali, že tělesné neduhy a jiné nesoulady byly zúplna a trvale vyléčeny jakmile nějaká špatná myšlenka byla odhalena, vymícena a nahražena pravým pojmem duchovním. V míře, v jaké naše myšlenky jsou očištěny, ustane zápas, zavládne harmonie a donášení klepů bude patřiti minulosti.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Cliff's Edge

At cliff's edge it holds,
Fiber in red stone,
Trunk that has stiffened in cold,
Waited alone
For the ice sheath of winter.
Snow mounded and still
Will hide the frozen limbs,
The dreams secret and dark
That coil and burn within
The frozen bark.
Those twisted twigs have gathered
Wild sap from winter sky,
And the warmer essence breathing
In soft spring cry
Of bird and water flowing
Far down where roads are going,
And the blue smoke is wreathing,
And the lone hawk swings by.

GEORGE ABBE

City Storm

I looked down on the street below
When fell the rain, the sudden rain;
And faces peered out, casement-bound,
Like mine against the window-pane.

I knew them not, they knew me not,
And yet we all were drawn again
With one accord—to ponder there
Upon the rain, the sudden rain—

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Intimate Message: Washington

Optimism Versus Evidence ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Some of the soundest official advice coming from Washington these days is the warning to newspapermen that the heroic resistance of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops and the successes of this country's four-engine bombers in sinking enemy transports should not be taken as evidence that the battle of the Southwest Pacific was going in the United States' favor.

Anyone close to the War and Navy departments can testify to the concern which is now felt over the entire Allied picture, but more particularly in regard to the Far Eastern front. This is not a fear of defeat. It stems, rather, from an open-eyed recognition that the process of victory will be long and costly and that present newspaper emphasis upon what may turn out to be local successes is not preparing Americans for what may come.

Any frank discussion of the first two months of hostilities in the Far East must be premised upon an admission that the American forces are on the desperate defensive wherever they are engaged and that their efforts to date have not seriously dented Japanese military might or ended the southward march of Japanese conquest.

For almost nine weeks the continually dwindling forces under General MacArthur have been resisting with a tenacity and skill that rank with the finest exploits of military history. But they have received no substantial reinforcements and, at this writing, there appears little likelihood of any relief reaching them. On the other hand, the Japanese are daily bringing up reinforcements of men and matériel and even heroism must eventually fall back before overwhelming odds.

It is likewise true that the heavy American bombers based on hidden airdromes in the Netherlands East Indies have done extensive damage to Japanese warships and commercial vessels. But all evidence points to the fact that there are only a handful of these Flying Fortresses, whereas the need is for hundreds. This was shown most clearly in the week-long action against a giant Japanese convoy which moved through the Macassar Strait. The Dutch estimate that, while 30 to 35 enemy vessels were sunk, perhaps double that number were able to continue about their task of building up Japanese strength in Southern Borneo and Celebes.

The fact that 30 Japanese craft were sunk eloquently demonstrates the quality of Allied resistance and the tragedy of its limited nature.

Although Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell has assured the defenders of Singapore that "great reinforcements" are en route from the United States and Great Britain, persons in authority have cautioned newspapermen not to "go out on a limb" in predicting a quick turn in the Far Eastern tide of battle. They point out two factors which should be given first place in any study of the war situation:

1. Vast distances separate the United States and Great Britain from the present scene of conflict in the Southwestern Pacific. It takes from six to eight weeks for a freighter with war matériel to go from San Francisco to the Netherlands Indies and still longer if the journey is from New York by way of Cape Town.

Operating on interior lines and fighting virtually in its own backyard, Japan can assemble strong striking forces in any one of the battle areas in a third of the time it takes American reinforcements to traverse the Pacific Ocean. In addition, Japan is now in a position to attempt a blockade of the sea routes to Australia, the Indies and Malaysia. Although this blockade is not entirely effective, due to the size of the area involved, it slows up the shipment of reinforcements and complicates the task before the United States Navy.

2. It is not enough to stop the Japanese advance, the Allies must win back the territory already lost. It is far different to remain on the defense, permitting the enemy to weaken himself in battering against strongly protected positions, than it is to launch a successful counteroffensive; the latter operation requires far greater quantities of matériel and a much wider range of air and sea control.

The Allies have now lost territory of the utmost strategic value. Hong Kong, most of the Philippines, a portion of Borneo, Celebes and Amboina are in Japanese hands. Wake and Guam have been lost. Singapore and Rangoon are in critical danger, while Japanese raiders have seriously damaged the vitally important Dutch naval base at Surabaya.

When stacked against these facts, the resistance of General MacArthur's men and the exploits of American bombers, pursuit ships and warships are seen in true perspective. Japan has already moved an alarmingly long distance along the road it set for itself. The present great disparity between Japanese offensive might and the defensive power of the Allies indicates that more enemy victories of a major nature must be expected before the present prodigious efforts to build an effective allied reservoir of strength can bear fruit. This is the situation as it is seen in the War and Navy Departments and as they wish it to be seen by the American public.

The Country Speaks: New York

A Quarter Century Ago ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

Sometimes a change of thought and environment is good. So it seemed 25 years ago, dating from the day this was written. On that day the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and we all knew it was but a matter of weeks or months before this country would be at war with the Germans. It came on April 6, 1917.

Meanwhile things were going bad and worse on the western and eastern fronts, and bad in the Balkans. Britain, France, Italy and Russia were tired, and it was an open secret in the British and French mission headquarters in Vanderbilt Hotel in New York that they were near the end of their fighting power. Official confirmation came on March 15, when the Czar of Russia abdicated, and Russia, proclaiming a Republic on Sept. 15, was soon out of the war leaving Germany in the position to concentrate an overwhelming force on the Western Front.

That, in brief, was the picture 25 years ago—before Georges Clemenceau, seeing the Allies face to face with defeat, persuaded the British to agree to a unified command headed by Marshal Ferdinand Foch. For three years the news weighed heavy in the thought and the hearts of men. The Allies were short of everything—men, materiel, supplies. Britain, France, and Italy needed everything, and in the United States there were two camps in bitter debate over the war, and the nation utterly unprepared.

To follow intimately the unwinding of this tangled skein meant frayed nerves; to be a part and parcel of it, however infinitesimal the part might be, meant nights in which one's dreams, if recorded, were like a Poe horror tale. It meant that a change that would bring any kind of diversion became a necessity.

Otis Skinner, beloved actor who has made his final exit from the stage, met the need with his gentle, lovable "Mr. Antonio." One can still hear his organ playing the old familiar tunes—heart songs—and see his patient little donkey that drew the organ through the country roads into the little towns and villages where, as in the great cities, there are human joys and sorrows, loves and rivalries. It was not a great play; it doubtless would have been a failure with a less competent player in the major rôle. But Otis Skinner made it what it was, just as he made the "Macbeth" that will never be forgotten by persons who saw him with Mme. Modjeska, or his "Othello," or "Haj" in Knoblock's "Kismet," and last, but one of his greatest rôles, that of Lanciotto in Boker's "Francesca da Rimini." New York needs similar diversion today, but it is not in Broadway.

Just as it did 25 years ago, the need grows out of the military situation, when again it seems that Government for the people and by the people is in gravest danger in both the East and the West.

Hourly the radio blares news of Malay lost, only Singapore holding out under strong attack by enemy forces; of MacArthur and his brave little army gallantly holding out against vastly superior adds, and the forces against him strong; of enemy submarines off the American coast; of the British in retreat in Africa.

Only Russia reports gains, but even a superficial look at the map reveals the vast mileage that must be reconquered from the Germans, before the last Nazi has been ejected from White Russia.

Can the Russians do this before the winter ends—before the spring thaw is ended and the roads again made passable for motorized warfare? That is a question that is being asked in many quarters here today.

Another question is whether the Germans can stabilize their line within Russia and hold out until spring. In this the experts, too, are divided. There are some that hold that the morale of the German armies cannot be re-established to make them an effective fighting force after the reverses they have sustained. These experts hold that the best of the German troops have been shattered and that they will be useless for another great offensive.

Another school disputes this and goes back to the history of that 25 years gone, when British and French and Italian morale was shot to pieces, but was able to come back, augmented by the new strength of the American Expeditionary Force and American supplies and staged the great pincer movement that hurled the Germans back from Ypres down through Cambrai and the Champagne and the Argonne.

These experts see the Russian tactics today patterned after those of Foch: wedges in the German front that makes the enemy retreat all along the line.

Nobody can tell today what the ultimate success of this movement will be, since it hinges on so many factors, chief of which are supplies and the weather. If it wins out as Foch won out, it will change the history of the world, for Russia will have emerged from the war as the greatest military power of the world with a voice that will be heard at the peace table. If Russia loses. . . .

When one considers such a loss there comes the need for a diversion.

To Change the Subject:

Keeping the Home Fires Burning ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

A neighbor of ours called an electrician the other day to ask him to fix her vacuum cleaner.

"Lady," came the voice at the other end of the wire. "Do you mind if I tell you how to fix it? We're swamped. Our helpers have all gone to the Army. We can't promise when we'd get around to you."

Then he proceeded to tell her that her vacuum cleaner was probably clogged with Christmas tinsel and berries and gave her careful instructions how to take a knife and clean it out.

She went to work and in no time had her cleaner back in good running order.

That incident is likely to be repeated all over the nation as skilled workers are called into defense jobs and women find themselves face to face with the necessity of "keeping the home fires burning."

Most of us will find that our education in simple mechanics has been sadly neglected. We have driven automobiles, used electric washing machines and irons with abandon, and pushed our foot merrily down on the electric sewing machine pedal, with little thought or concern for the mechanism within.

When it got out of order—even if it were only a broken wire in an extension cord—we sent for "a man to fix it."

In some cases "the man" was a "handy" husband who might or might not be in a mood now to undertake the job after a hard wartime day at the office.

In factories as well as in homes women operate more types of machines than do men and boys, yet they have not been expected to have the mechanical skill to do something about it when the machine breaks down.

Discussing the lag in getting women into defense factories before a Congressional committee this week, Miss Thelma McKelvey, of the WPB Labor Section, declared: "Aside from actual work experience, the major deficiency in women's qualifications for skilled jobs is usually a lack of mathematics and manual training.

"A long-range solution to this problem would be to encourage girl high school students to take courses in plane geometry, trigonometry, physics and chemistry to better equip themselves for skilled jobs."

May we add a plea for the addition to high school curricula of a simple, easy course in household mechanics that will help make the modern American housewife the self-sufficient person she should be with all the modern conveniences at her command?

Oil burners and electric refrigerators may be beyond the scope of the average housewife but she may find it's not much more trouble to repair a doorbell than to hunt around for paper to post a "bell-out-of-order" notice.

In these days of priorities on new household equipment repairs become vital. If our friend's experience was a test, many of them will have to be done at home. After the war, if the housewife wants to revert to having her repair work "done out," she will at least know whether she is being fairly charged for the service she gets—and also how much her own service as a housewife is worth in terms of money.

Japanese + U. S. Residence + Japanese Schools = X

Bombs over Pearl Harbor shattered standing of Japanese in America; loyalty open question.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

X equals Japanese-American loyalty until that loyalty has been thoroughly tested, and a basic part of that equation is the Japanese language school for American-born children of Japanese parentage. The language school, until recently an ever-present manifestation in almost every Japanese community in the Pacific Coast area, was most effectively blacked out by the Pearl Harbor tragedy, and at present is the crux of an important question: Shall these schools be permitted to reopen?

War with the homeland of the many thousands of Japanese who live along the Pacific Coast, alien and native-born, brings into bold relief this custom indulged in by very few other racial or national groups, this custom of giving their children an eight-year special school course in the language and the culture of the ancestral home.

The language schools, which were open in the off-hours of regular public schools, including Saturdays, closed almost automatically with the shock of Pearl Harbor. Now, here and there, there is talk of opening them again, and serious objection is being made by white Americans who, in wartime, see in the schools themselves a broad suggestion of disloyalty.

Spokesmen for the local Japanese colonies in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle—the three major centers of Japanese population—have indicated that the language schools are closed now "for the duration." This attitude was not made plain, however, until plans to open the schools in several communities had met with vigorous protest from the white American population.

Textbooks From Tokyo

The feeling of the white Americans is based at least partly on knowing that the 16 textbooks ordinarily in use in the language schools come from Japan and are authorized by the Japanese Government. It is also generally believed that the schools are subsidized in other ways by the Japanese Government. Teachers are invariably alien Japanese, and it is logically supposed that the teaching relating to Japanese culture includes to some extent that of loyalty to the Emperor of Japan, as it does in Japan.

The Japanese boys and girls who have peopled the schools not only have seemed to be well-behaved, but actually were so. Juvenile court records in Los Angeles County, where centers the largest Japanese colony in the United States, show only 19 cases called to the attention of juvenile probation officers in the most recent catalogued year.

On Saturdays, when their white schoolmates in the public schools were having a holiday, the young Japanese-Americans have attended the Japanese schools. Each afternoon, when their public school classes ended, they went to the Japanese schools for an hour's drilling in the triple-alphabeted language of modern Nippon.

This extra schooling used up much of the spare time in which children of other racial stock played or "got into trouble," so perhaps the credit for a low delinquency rate must be divided.

However, it has always been noticeable, even to a casual observer, that the young Japanese-Americans (nisei if they are of the second generation; sansei if they are of the third) are exceedingly tractable under discipline, and that parental word and control, though gentle, command almost invariably absolute obedience. This applies from the tiny, dolllike kindergartner with the black, square hairbob and deep-set, slanting eyes, to the lithe youngster of college age.

This filial obedience, universal enough to seem almost to be a racial trait, sems actually inborn. Students of such characteristics doubtless would find a relationship between this trait and the ancestor reverence which culminates in what amounts to worship of the Emperor of Japan and his ancestors.

Why should a junior citizen of the United States, no matter what his racial descent, learn the Japanese language and all about Japan—especially at a time like this, when his nation-by-birth is at war with Japan? The answer, being given now by an emphatic wartime negative of public opinion, may even stand after the war, unless Japanese-Americans in general, by conduct immaculate, prove their claim that they are supremely loyal to the United States and have no loyalties overseas that can in any way conflict.

When that day comes, when that loyalty is proved, the excuse for the existence of the Japanese language school, as given by some of the Japanese educators themselves, will seem more sound.

Principal Y. Yoshizumia of the Nippon Institute in Los Angeles, now closed along with several hundred other similar institutions in the Western United States, asserted that one of the chief reasons for existence of the Japanese language schools is the fact that young Japanese-Americans have in the past been so rigidly barred from jobs for which their American education fits them, solely because of their race. "They have found that no matter how well educated they are in English, their best job opportunities are among the people of their own race," he says. "This makes it necessary for them to know the Japanese lanugage."

One former teacher in a public school in a Japanese community, a nisei, says that when the little Japanese-Americans first go to English school their teachers have difficulty in breaking them of using Japanese words and phrases they have become accustomed to at home.

Reluctant Pupils

Another teacher, a woman, who conducted classes in a rural Japanese language school not far from Los Angeles before the war, said that the young nisei and sansei did not take too readily to the study of Japanese after they had attended public school for a time. It became a chore when they thought of their white playmates outdoors having good times, and only parental authority held them to the auxiliary study of Japanese.

Japanese school buildings are not usually landmarks, like the public schools. They are more likely to be on a back street in the towns, inconspicuous in a clump of eucalyptus trees if they are in the country. Their Japanese sponsors seemed to have been aware, even in the days of peace in the Pacific, that such institutions must be looked at askance by their white neighbors.

In the days when they were operating, especially during those tense months when international relations were deteriorating toward an open break, the Japanese language schools flew the United States flags whenever weather was fair. Large framed pictures of Washington and Lincoln were, as usual, conspicuously present in the classrooms.

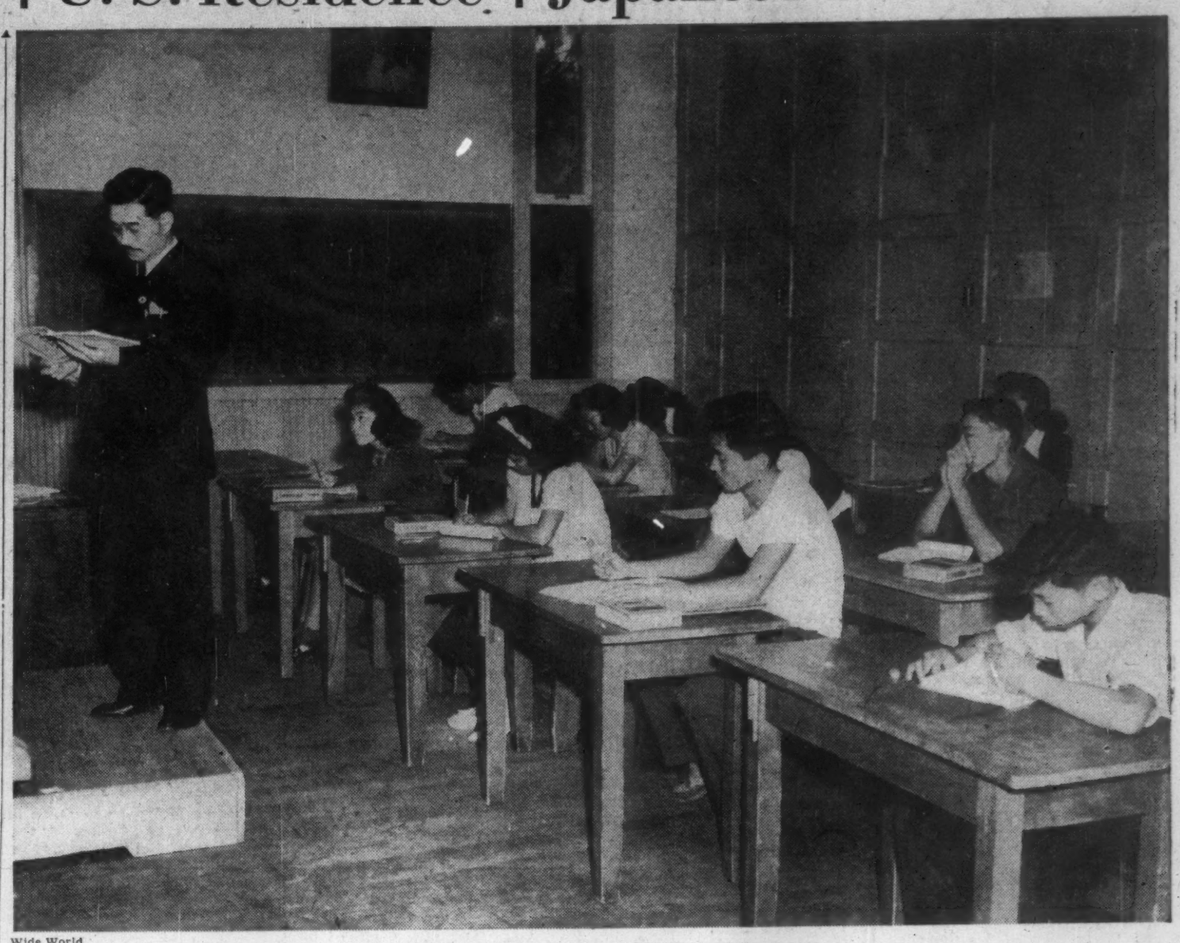
Classes of pupils in a Japanese language school could—and frequently did—recite the American Salute to the Flag with the accuracy and apparent fervor of white American youngsters.

After Pearl Harbor

If war had come in different form, in accord with international law and the code of honor Americans understand and revere, the Japanese-Americans, young and old, doubtless would have been given full opportunity to prove their emphatically professed loyalty to this land of their birth.

One act of treachery at Pearl Harbor, an act so frightful and so far beyond the pale of American understanding, forfeited the prospect of this trusting treatment for the youngest group of Americans. Their racial relationship to the perpetrators of Pearl Harbor makes their loyalty suspect, the unknown quantity X.

That is why Japanese language school probably will not operate again while there is war; perhaps not even when peace comes again.



Wide World

This Japanese Language School on the West Coast May Reopen If—

The qualifying "if" means that Japanese-Americans—after the treacherous act of their kinsmen at Pearl Harbor—became an unknown quantity as regards their professed loyalty to the land of their birth. Until they prove emphatically their allegiance to the United States, the privilege of attending schools like Daini Gakuen in Los Angeles, which teaches Japanese culture, will not be theirs.

Wide World

Fighting Under a New Flag Is One Proof of Loyalty

These Japanese draftees are welcomed by Miss Shinko Shimasaki at a get-together of the Japanese-American Citizens League in San Francisco. A tractableness to discipline is a quality of the good soldier possessed by these men, says Mr. Brink.

I'VE LOST A NUMBER OF GENERALS LATELY— YOU OFFICERS ARE IN LINE FOR PROMOTION
ACH, LIEBER FÜHRER, COULDN'T WE JUST BE SERGEANTS OR SOMETHING?
GENERAL VON FRITSCH
GENERAL HOFMANN
GENERAL VON REICHENAU
GENERAL VON BRAUCHITSCH
GENERAL UDET
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

No, No, Not That!

Game for Army Relief Fund Tonight at Garden Pits Former Greats Against Bruins

Georgia Tainter Appears A Potential Title Winner

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 6—When national golf championships are resumed there will be a most interesting situation in the women's ranks, for there never has been a period in the history of the game in this country when there were so many skilled performers who are now still youngsters, comparatively speaking, at least a dozen of whom are potential title winners. One of the most impressive is Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., a comely brunette, winner last week of the annual Miami Biltmore women's tournament. This affair was inaugurated 10 years ago and always has been won by some outstanding player — five times by Patty Berg, last year by Betty Hicks Newell, and the other three times by Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Maureen Orcutt, and Jean Bauer, respectively.

Miss Tainter was one of the younger set who was expected to make a showing in the women's national at The Country Club last fall, for last winter she won the Florida East Coast title at St. Augustine and in the summer was a semifinalist in the western closed championship at Chicago. At Brookline, however, she didn't even qualify, much to her chagrin and to the disappointment of her friends. "I played terribly," says she.

Refreshing

It is refreshing, always, to hear a youngster come out with such a frank statement, unaccompanied by alibis. This young lady impresses one as being one of the type who feel that they get what they earn, no more, no less. Her failure at Brookline she probably looks upon as good experience, even though it must have been decidedly disappointing after her grand showing in her first national venture at Del Monte in 1940, when as a mere kid she qualified with an excellent 85, defeated the high ranking Mrs. Harry Pressler in the second round, the redoubtable Dorothy Traung in the third, and finally yielded, by the slight margin of 2 and 1, to Jane Cothran in the quarter-finals.

In this season's visit South Miss Tainter got away to a good start by leading the field in the qualifying round of the mid-January tournament at Punta Gorda, Fla., with a 78, but in the semifinals she went down 5 and 4 before Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga. Miss Suggs went on to win the tournament with a 37-hole final-round tussle and victory over Ellamae Williams. It must have been with great satisfaction, therefore, that Miss Tainter emerged victor by 4 and 3 over Miss Suggs in the semifinals of the Miami-Biltmore tournament before going into the final and taking that other stellar Georgian, Dorothy Kirby, into camp by 6 and 5 over the 36-hole route.

Long Hitter

Miss Kirby is rated as a long hitter, as well as a brilliant all-around performer. She was runner-up to Patty Berg in the Miami-Biltmore three seasons ago and favorite in this latest. She needed her best shots against Miss Tainter but could not produce them.

What impressed most about Miss Tainter's game was its steadiness, the firmness of her shots except for two or three lapses, and her putting. She has a fine putting style, clubhead hugging the ground on those teasers of six feet or less, and she hits all putts crisply, yet with fine delicacy.

Edge on Drives

Having heard much about Miss Kirby's long hitting, it was somewhat surprising to find Miss Tainter with the edge for a good part of the morning round. An idea of her hitting ability can be gleaned from the fact that on the 458-yard 18th, from the middle tees, with a slight following wind, she was not more than 10 feet off the cut surface of the green in two shots. A chip and putt gave her a birdie.

In a morning medal of 78 the young North Dakota girl had two sixes and her errors were decidedly few. All in all, it seems that the North Dakota girl has a lot of the characteristics of the great Patty Berg—good distance, great accuracy in stroking the ball, a grand putting stroke, and plenty of competive spirit.

No. 3 for Giants

NEW YORK (AP)—Pitcher Hal Schumacher of the New York Giants has signed his contract for the 1942 season, his tenth with the National League team.

The contract was believed to call for a salary of $12,000, the same he received last year when he won 12 games and lost 10.

Schumacher is the third member of the Giants' squad to sign. The others are Bill Werber and Harry Danning.

White Sox Cold

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs found their neighbors, the White Sox, cold to previous hints the Wrigley crew might like the loan of the floodlighted Sox park for some night games this summer. General Manager Jim Gallagher of the Cubs is still hopeful, however.

National Hockey League All-Stars

By a Staff Photographer

Only One Thing Wrong With This Picture

From left to right: Tiny Thompson, Cooney Weiland and Eddie Shore, all former Boston Bruins, are back in the limelight of their former home ice with the National Hockey League veteran all-stars for the hockey game staged in behalf of the Army Relief Society. The one thing wrong concerns Dit Clapper, extreme right, who, due to injury, is in Toronto and unable to lead his Bruins against his former team mates.

Merritt Tells Of Golf Plans For This Year

Plans for a tournament which would bring the 16 outstanding professional golfers of the country to Boston this spring were announced yesterday noon by President Mel Merritt of the M. G. A. at a luncheon attended by sports writers and defense heads at the Parker House.

Merritt's idea is really an augmentation of the M. G. A.'s Big Eight tournament which was inaugurated last season at The Country Club and in which such figures as Lawson Little, Ben Hogan, Jimmy Thomson, Horton Smith, Sammy Snead, Jug McSpaden, and Craig Wood competed.

"Composite Golfer"

Mel plans to go even further with his idea, if all 16 pros to be invited can appear, and present what he terms the "composite golfer," to bring golf to the spectator instead of making the spectator chase all over the links trying to find the golf.

The composite golfer would be Jimmy Thomson driving from the first tee, Byron Nelson waiting out on the fairway to play an iron shot to the green, where Horton Smith would be waiting to putt. On the second tee would be Sam Snead, with Hogan hitting the approach, and Wood putting. This could be kept up all around the course, with a round of golf being played in something like 20 minutes. "We could devote a whole afternoon to this type of golf," Merritt said, "and we could play four such rounds. Now from 3,000 to 4,000 is usually considered the maximum crowd a golf event can handle conveniently. With this composite golfer idea, there is no telling how many we could get on a course, for they would not have to chase all over the place. As a matter of fact they couldn't, for who can run as fast as a golf ball?"

Mel said that he is urging member clubs of the M. G. A. to go to work to buy defense bonds, and has instructed all clubs holding M. G. A. tournaments to award nothing but bonds and stamps for prizes. The association, incidentally, has already invested one half of its surplus, or approximately $5,000, in bonds, and expects to add to that total as the season progresses.

Talk by Quinn

At the luncheon an inspiring talk was given by Bob Quinn, President of the Boston Braves, who told the writers they must not give up in the face of criticism which is bound to come their way and the way of sports in general. First-time visitors to the meeting, second of what is expected to be a weekly series, were Comm. Herbert A. Ellis of the Navy, who urged the writers to do everything they could and then do some more, and Maj. Russell A. Sweel, Morale Officer for the First Corps Area.

In Boston and at the meeting was a surprise visitor in Harry Kipke, former head football coach of the University of Michigan and now a Regent of the university. Kipke said he saw no objection to the proposed use of freshman athletes, providing coaches did not make it a practice to bring boys to college who could neither read nor write.

"Sometimes I am asked what head football coaches do when they are no longer coaching," he said with a grin. "Well, I was in the business of selling upholstery to the automobile trade—so you can easily see what I am doing now."

G. C.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 5

National League

Toronto 3, Detroit 3 (tie).
New York 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Montreal 3.

American League

Buffalo 8, New Haven 0.

Big Three Permits Football To Start on Earlier Dates

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Regardless of what the rest of the Ivy League decides to do, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—the so-called "Big Three"—are going to use their freshmen in varsity athletic competition for the duration of the war.

While the "Big Three" decision apparently created no great surprise among the other four schools in the group, there was no immediate indication that any of the rest would follow suit, although Dartmouth already had moved in that direction.

Summer Session

Yale announced last night that the "Big Three" had decided to make freshmen eligible for all varsity teams. The ruling will become effective July 6 at Yale, to take in the summer session, but Harvard and Princeton planned to wait until next fall to put it into effect.

Harvard emphasized that the change did not necessarily mean that freshmen teams would be discontinued. "Insofar as conditions permit, Harvard will arrange freshman contests in most of the sports," declared Athletic Director William J. Bingham.

Dartmouth First

Dartmouth's first school in the loop to waive the freshman rule, already has made its first-year men eligible for spring sports and will act later on the question of extending the move to football.

But at Penn, Athletic Director H. Jamison Swartz announced:

"We do not plan to use freshmen on our varsity team this winter or spring and we hope that necessity does not compel us to use them in the future. If any college or university desires to use freshmen in competition with Pennsylvnaia we will have no objection to them opposing our players."

No Comment

No comment was forthcoming from Columbia or Cornell, neither of which has taken any action on the freshman eligibility question.

The text of the Big Three announcement:

"On the recommendation of their athletic committees, the Presidents of Harvard, Yale and Princeton are modifying the Three Presidents' Agreement to conform with the accelerated academic schedule.

"They hope to continue intercollegiate competition so far as war conditions permit and the Government approves.

"An extension of a formal intercollegiate program to include the summer sessions is not contemplated, although occasional contests may be arranged with nearby colleges and Army and Navy camps.

"For the duration of the emergency the rule barring freshmen from varsity competition will be waived, to become effective at the opening of the summer session which starts July 6, and, since the colleges will be in session early in September, the agreement for the starting date of football practice will not be observed."

Yale said there would be no objection to opponents outside the "Big Three" using freshmen on varsity teams prior to July 6.

Yale, Harvard and Princeton, in their athletic agreement dating from Jan. 1, 1923, set Sept. 15 as the earliest date to start football practice. Harvard and Princeton abandoned this in recent years, starting practice a few days earlier, and Yale's practice opened Sept. 13 last fall.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees, offered $32,500, reported holding out for $37,500.

Three Years Ago

Dodgers bought Kemp Wicker, Jack Larocca and Chris Hartje from Yankee farms.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham won Wanamaker Mile for fourth time in five years, coming from behind to beat Gene Venzke by six yards in 4:14.4.

Kimball's 76 Wins Annual Golf Play At Brentwood Club

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (AP)—Newell Kimball, Brooklyn pitcher, won the annual baseball players golf tournament at Brentwood Country Club yesterday with a 76.

Lin Storti of Toledo was runner-up with 79 and Fern Bell of St. Paul third at 80. Defending champ Jigger Statz, manager of the Los Angeles Angels, slumped to 82, 10 shots over par.

Name players soared to high figures. Red Ruffing required 88 shots; Spencer Harris, 89; Wally Berger, 91; Charley Root, Frank Demaree and Johnny Bassler, 92s, and Babe Herman 94.

Sports Around the Hub

Favorites Return to B. A. A. Track

Two of the Hub's board track favorites, now wearing the Winged Foot insignia of the New York Athletic Club, have assured B. A. A. officials that they will be at the Boston Garden the evening of Feb. 14. Gene Venzke, once a standout miler, has entered the Lapham 1,000, and the veteran Joe McClusky, long a distance runner of note, has joined the Billings Two-Mile field. Earlier in the day the games committee announced the arrival of entries from Campbell Kane in the 1,000 and Roy Cochran in the 600.

With Venzke, Kane and Les Eisenhart, former Ohio State captain and present junior A. A. U. 800-meter champion, in the field, the Lapham special looks on paper like a thriller. Although Venzke no longer can push the top-flight milers, he still can make the youngsters step over 1,000 yards. Last year Kane established a new Boston record for the distance in the Prout games, turning in a torrid 2:11.8.

As the B. A. A. meet is the only big invitation track and field show at the Garden this winter, the ticket demand for it should be the greatest in history. The Unicorn carnival always has drawn well, as its late date heightens the possibility of records. But the crush this time figures to keep the ticket sellers at their stations overtime.

* * *

The release by the Braves of Gene Moore to the Yankees, to complete the Tommy Holmes deal, probably means the end of the silent Texan's National League career—a career which often threatened to reach the brilliant stage, but somehow missed the mark. Every once in a while he would step up to the plate and hit a ball further than any National Leaguer ever had. He holds the record in at least two N. L. parks. On occasions he has amazing power for his size. That power, however, is not consistent enough. The Yanks will probably use him at Newark.

* * *

It was revealed at a meeting of the baseball writers yesterday that $800 was cleared by the annual dinner at the Copley-Plaza, Jan. 28. This means that $400 will go to Fort Devens and a similar amount to Camp Edwards for the purchase of baseball equipment. As the Army is in a position to get a much better price on athletic goods than are even the Red Sox and Braves, the cash will be passed directly to the commanding officers of Edwards and Devens.

* * *

Earl Brown leads the Harvard basketball team back into the thick of the Eastern Intercollegiate League struggle tomorrow night. The Crimson will attempt to accomplish something which has escaped all Eastern teams since Dartmouth began its domination of the league in 1938—that is, defeat the Green twice in the same season. The locals have done it once this winter, 49-36, simply because they were able to hold big Jim Olsen and his substitutes to a mere five points. Dartmouth and Cornell at present lead the Eastern parade with three wins and one loss apiece. Harvard, with one and one, is tied for third.

* * *

Shorts . . . Close to 500 are expected at the testimonial dinner to Fred Ostergren tomorrow evening in Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington. Ostergren has been football and baseball coach at Arlington high for 11 years . . . Frank Demaree will go South with the Braves and try to earn a regular outfield berth. Assigned to the Hollywood club as part payment for pitcher Louis Tost, Frank balked at going to the minors and asked for another chance to stay in the N. L. . . . Mike Holovak, Joe Repko, Ed Zabilski, and Henry Woronicz of the B. C. 1940 Sugar Bowl champions have signed up with the Naval Reserve.

* * *

Boston University's swimming team will make its second attempt of the winter to break into the victory column tomorrow afternoon when it goes against Coast Guard Academy at the University Club. The Terriers dropped their opener to Trinity College at Hartford last month. The Coast Guard boys have won one, lost one . . . Harry Marr will resume his end coach duties at B. C. in '42. The former B. C. High and Notre Dame graduate signed a new contract yesterday . . . The local baseball writers will continue to donate their dinner proceeds to service organizations during the duration.

* * *

A Golden Jubilee basketball game will be played March 5 at the Bunker Hill Boys' Club under the auspices of the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission and the Eastern Board of Basketball Officials . . . In schoolboy hockey circles, the Greater Boston League will be active on Garden ice tomorrow afternoon and the Eastern Massachusetts circuit at the Arena in the evening . . . The B. U. sextet meets Colby at Waterville tonight . . . Tomorrow Harvard plays hockey at West Point, Dartmouth at Princeton and Northeastern at Middlebury . . . The Braves still have a deal in the wind.

Five Join Up

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Five University of Mississippi football players, all sophomores, joined the U. S. Marine Corps.

They told the recruiting officer, "We got in a huddle and decided the Marines were it if you want action, and that's what we wanted."

They are quarterback Julian Pettigreen White, fullbacks Henry Dorman Furr, Jr., Gerald Martin Juzek and Allen Wayne Gibson, and end Elmore Gibbens.

One-Time Heroes Once More Back in Glare of Spotlight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once more back in the limelight which shone so furiously upon them when they were in their prime, the National Hockey League's former stars began trooping into Boston today for one more turn on the ice. Teamed together—some once again and some for the first time in history—will be such figures as Eddie Shore, Tiny Thompson, Red Horner, Charlie Conacher, and Ching Johnson for an exhibition game against Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight.

This affair will be the featured attraction of a full evening of hockey, with the Boston Olympics staging a regular Eastern Amateur League game against Johnstown Blue Birds as the other main drawing card. Proceeds from the evening, with the crowd due to approach sell-out proportions, are to be given to the Army Relief Society, an organization which gives aid to the widows and children of soldiers who have fallen in battle.

Biggest Thrill

While each and every spectator in the Garden tonight will be interested to watch these former heroes in action once more, the biggest thrill of the evening is due to come even before the first whistle is blown. At exactly 8:12 p. m.—a time to remember if you have a ticket—the All-Stars will begin coming onto the ice, each scheduled to be introduced personally and each wearing the jersey of the team with which he attained his greatest success.

There is no doubt that the greatest ovation is due to be given to three former Boston greats, Cooney Weiland, Tiny Thompson, and Eddie Shore, all of whom have insisted upon paying their own expenses for the affair. Imagine the shivers that will run up and down every back in the audience when Cooney skates out wearing No. 7, when Tiny waddles out in his goalie armor with No. 1 on his back, and when Eddie — Mr. Hockey—Shore flashes his big grin over a jersey bearing No. 2.

Other Stars

No less heart-warming should be the ovation given the other former stars of hockey, each of whom has earned a place in memory which never will fade. There will be the old Ranger line of Bun Cook, Frankie Boucher, and Bill Cook; the old Detroit line of Larry Aurie, Herb Lewis, and Marty Barry; Toronto's great "kid" trio of Harvey (Busher) Jackson (loaned by Bruins for the evening), Joe Primeau, and Charlie Conacher; Harvard's all-time great, George Owen; Hooley Smith; Red Horner; Ching Johnson, and Cyclone Wentworth.

The only sad touch to the entire picture will be the absence of two well-known stars who are still active in hockey today. First is Capt. Dit Clapper of the Bruins, and second is Frank (King) Clancy of Toronto, both of whom are confined in Toronto with injuries. Dit would give anything to be able to lead his mates in this game of games, while Clancy, a present-day referee, was looking forward with eagerness to pairing again with Horner.

Take Too Long

To recall all the feats accomplished by this distinguished group of All-Stars would take too long, and merely to recount a few here would hardly do them justice. It is not enough to say that the Boucher line still holds the record for compiling the most points in N. H. L. league play; that Weiland not only centered the Bruins' Dynamite Line but later coached the B's to a Stanley Cup; that Tiny is considered one of the outstanding goalies of all time; or that Barry, Aurie, and Lewis sparked Detroit to two successive world championships.

No, for the present it is enough to say that all were stars whose light shines no less brightly because they have left the National League. Some have kept on in hockey; some have turned to other enterprizes; but all have never left the thoughts of hockey far behind. Neither have they been left behind in the thoughts of the fans who are turning out tonight to watch them once again.

Over the Blue Line

First of the old-timers to arrive here this morning were Barry, Aurie, and Smith, while right behind them were Wentworth, Horner, Conacher, and Primeau from Toronto . . . Boucher, who coached his Rangers to a 4-1 triumph over the Bruins at Madison Square Garden last night, came back to Boston with the B's . . . Conacher got the train in such a hurry this morning that he forgot his skates . . . A hurry call to South Station located them, however.

* * *

Two substitute goalies were used in the N. H. L. last night . . . At Detroit Joe Turner of Indianapolis filled in for Johnny Mowers, who hurt his leg in practice . . . Turner held Toronto to a 3-3 tie . . . At Montreal the Chicago Black Hawks received permission to use an amateur, Bill Dickie of Montreal Pats, for Sammy Lo Presti . . . Sam was hurt here in Boston last Tuesday, although he was able to finish the game . . . He could not see well enough to take his place in the net last night . . . Rangers are now four points ahead of the second-place Bruins, who have lost their last three games in a row—the last three they have played without Captain Clapper . . . Clapper's value to the team becomes more apparent as the defeat string grows longer.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	23	9	1	47	132	92
Boston	19	11	5	43	107	81
Toronto	18	12	3	39	101	81
Chicago	17	13	3	37	102	94
Brooklyn	12	23	1	25	94	128
Detroit	11	19	3	25	90	108
Montreal	9	22	2	20	80	122

Time of Events For Army Night

7:45—Music by 243d Coast Artillery Band and 10th Coast Artillery Drum and Bugle Corps from harbor defenses of Narragansett Bay.
8:00—Figure skating exhibition by Mary Simpson and Edie Scholdan.
8:10—Bruins entrance.
8:12—Fanfare of trumpets. Entrance of All-Stars with individual introductions.
8:30—National Anthem and "God Save the King."
8:35—First period—All-Stars vs. Bruins.
9:00—First period—Olympics vs. Johnstown.
9:35—Second and final period—All-Stars vs. Bruins.
10:00—Second period—Olympics vs. Johnstown.
10:25—Third period—Olympics vs. Johnstown.
Goal officials—Referee, Bill Stewart. Goal Judges, James F. Foley, Louis Roycroft, John Corcoran, Harold Degan, Jesse Guilford. Linesmen, Herb Gallagher, Bill Cleary. Timer—Carroll F. Getchell. Announcer, Eddie Cummings.

Opening Night Receipts For Navy Relief

There will be no "Ice Follies of 1942" show on Saturday, Feb. 14, as that date has been reserved for the annual B. A. A. Games, but there will be special matinees on Feb. 15, 21 and 22.

Co-owners of Ice Follies, Eddie and Roy Shipstad and Oscar Johnson together with Walter A. Brown, president and general manager of the Garden-Arena Corporation, are turning over the entire proceeds of the opening night of Ice Follies to the Navy Relief Society, to be used for widows and orphans and dependents of men in the Navy service.

"Queen of the Ice"

Evelyn Chandler, outstanding star of the Follies, is known throughout the world as the "Queen of the Ice." She regularly does ice skating stunts which no other skater — man, woman or child—even attempts. Her series of "butterflies," for instance, is rated by experts as one of the most amazing examples of precision, balance and skill ever demonstrated.

Evelyn's advancement in ice skating was rapid. Three years after her first lesson, her exhibition on the rink of her school disrupted classes. A little later she progressed through competition to win the national junior championship. From this point her career almost parallels that of Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson.

Barnstorming Tour

She gave up the national junior championship to turn professional, whereupon she went on a barnstorming tour, skating between periods of hockey games. It was on this tour that she first met Shipstad and Johnson.

As interesting personally as she is before the public, Miss Chandler has been taken into the hearts of interviewers and acquaintances from coast to coast. She has had a life full of activity and travel, but she always takes time to pursue her ceaseless development of new skating tricks. Of these she is famous among all skaters for her thrilling split-jumps, Axel Paulsens and Arabian cartwheels.

The all-new "Ice Follies of 1942" is the fourth o fthis rink extravaganza in which Miss Chandler has appeared.

Macdonald Stars Again as Bisons Win Over Eagles

By the Associated Press

Those responsible for the deal which sent Kilby Macdonald to the Buffalo Bisons in the American Hockey League have given Buffalo fans something to cheer about for the first time since last November, when the herd ended a seven-game winning streak.

The tall, blond left-winger has played only two games so far in a Buffalo uniform since he was traded by the Hershey Bears for Bob Gracie, but his presence seems to have given the Bisons a new lift.

Kilby made his debut with the Bisons Wednesday against Providence and paced his new mates to an 8-1 victory, scoring two goals and assisting on two more. He bettered that performance with three goals and an assist as Buffalo shut out the New Haven Eagles, 8 to 0, last night.

A crowd of 4,256 turned out to watch goalie Claude Bourque record his fourth shutout of the season to lift the fourth place Bisons to within 5½ games of a play-off berth in the western division.

Buffalo's scoring spree ran the total number of goals scored against the Eagles to 21 in two nights as Pittsburgh batted 13 past netminder Phil Stein Wednesday.

Florida Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, and Tommy Goodwin of New York meet in the finals of the South Florida golf tournament. Stranahan defeated W. A. Pagan of West Palm Beach and Goodwin beat Gene Dahlbender, Jr., of Atlanta, by identical 4 and 2 scores.

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Films in Preparation—Week-End Radio Prospects—Stage News

'Syncopation' To Tell Story Of Jazz Anew

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Sound pictures, launched with a jazz song by Al Jolson, have never quite forsaken their interest in this particular musical activity. Now Director William Dieterle will follow Bing Crosby's "Birth of the Blues" with his own record of the development of jazz music in a picture called, aptly enough, "Syncopation."

Mr. Dieterle's association with "Zola" and "Pasteur" and "All That Money Can Buy" are an assurance that he will not lean too heavily toward documentation. For his interesting story of the jazz period—roughly from 1907 to the present—he has assembled a cast which includes Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Adolphe Menjou, George Bancroft, Robert Benchley, Todd Duncan—original Porgy of "Porgy and Bess"—and others nearly as well known. But his pictures usually carry some sort of message of more serious import, too, and it is to be expected that "Syncopation" will be no exception.

* * *

Leith Stevens, who will be tune director on the picture—he acts in the same capacity for the radio show, "Big Town"—believes that the present period will see another nation-wide rejuvenation of interest in jazz rhythms.

"The first World War gave jazz a forward push it would never have received otherwise," says Mr. Stevens, "and World War II will in all likelihood have a similar effect. Bing Crosby's request performance by radio for MacArthur's troops in the Philippines is an early indication."

Mr. Stevens hold that while jazz is undoubtedly of negro origin, it had its greatest development and took new directions from the white bands of Chicago and New York.

When the Fox people made "Alexander's Ragtime Band," they intimated that the song from which the picture took its title was the first to use the word "ragtime." Now the RKO research experts indicate that "ragtime" was printed on the cover of Bert Williams, "O, I Don't Know, You're Not So Warm," and that genuine ragtime music goes back to Kerry Mills' "Georgia Camp Meeting," written in 1897.

Probably these fine points can be left to the experts.

* * *

Ragtime, as a term, replaced "coon song" in the jargon of the early minstrels, and stems from what was called "ragging" a piece of music—viz., tearing its melodic structure to shreds.

Fifteen pieces of music of various periods, from Stephen Foster's "Old Dog Tray" to "Sugar Foot Stomp" and "Jazz Me Blues," will adorn the Dieterle picture.

Miss Granville believes that this will be one of her best pictures. She feels that she finally has succeeded in living down her excellent, but somewhat unlikable, role in "These Three," and is now ready for bigger and better things. Jackie Cooper, who, when not occupied with his picture work, has a jazz band of his own, plans to use the picture as a springboard to some sort of travel with his band. The former Skippy has grown a mustache for "Syncopation."

Robert Benchley, usually comic, will, in this picture, be a sort of Frank Cravenish Greek chorus, and will interpret sudden and sometimes (otherwise) inexplicable changes in the picture to its audiences.

© RKO Radio

Bonita Granville and Todd Duncan

In a scene from "Syncopation," new William Dieterle production

NBC

Grace Moore

To be heard in the title role of Puccini's "La Tosca," in the Metropolitan Opera matinee, Saturday, Feb. 7, Blue-WBZ, at 2 p. m.

Marc Connelly Brings New Play To Manhattan

By John Beaufort

New York

"The Flowers of Virtue" affirms Marc Connelly's faith in human decency and offers a prediction that good will ultimately triumph over evil in the world's conflicts. Otherwise, Mr. Connelly avoids plunging into the deep currents of contemporary affairs.

Spanish is almost as much the official language of the new comedy at the Royale Theater as it is of Las Flores De La Virtud, Mexico, scene of the action. But action is perhaps not the word. "The Flowers of Virtue" has little action beyond some half-hearted gun brandishing in the last act. Even the exertion of Grover Bemis in saving a small Mexican village from a pop-gun Hitler isn't enough to get Frank Craven out of breath. Mr. Craven's Bemis is a good-hearted U. S. tycoon convalescing from war pressure in a remote part of Mexico where he, his family, and his prospective son-in-law find the forces of totalitarianism versus progress actively in contest.

That Mr. Connelly has written a play of good will intensifies regret over its mediocrity.

"The Flowers of Virtue" offers a garland of fluidly pretty names—Carlotta Garcia, Serafina, Romasina, Ezequiel, Tona, and the like. Carlotta is the fluttery, romantically reactionary author whom the Grovers are visiting. She is played by Isobel Elsom in a series of costumes which would outdazzle dialogue several times as brilliant as that spoken now at the Royale.

There is talk of a power plant but it is not seen. It does, however, become a crucial part of the action as the conflict between dictatorship and progress advances. Its custodian, Trinidad Perez, played with an earnest friendliness by S. Thomas Gomez, fights the forces of Fascism, represented by "General" Orijas, fresh from jail and ready to perpetrate a new election fraud. The "general" is acted fluently in Spanish and broken English by Vladimir Sokoloff. Leon Belasco is villainous as an Orijas lieutenant.

Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith played their hundredth performance of "Spring Again," by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, Thursday afternoon at the Playhouse.

'The Flowers of Virtue'

A new play by Marc Connelly. Staged by the author. Setting by Donald Oenslager. Costumes by Joe Fretwell III. Presented by Cheryl Crawford at the Royale Theater, beginning Feb. 6. The cast includes:

Carlotta Garcia	Isobel Elsom
Serafina	Maria Ferreira
Tomasina	Maria Morales
Sheldon Williams	Jess Barker
Rafael Garcia	Charles Bell
Maude Bemis	Kathryn Givney
Ezequil	Leon Belasco
Tona	Carmelita Fortson
Grover Bemis	Frank Craven
Trinidad Perez	S. Thomas Gomez
Paco Perez	Peter Beauvais
Nancy Bemis	Virginia Lederer
General Orijas	Vladimir Sokoloff
First Orijista	William Roerick
Second Orijista	Jose Willie
Third Orijista	Kumar Goshal
Colonel Gomez	Samson Gordon
Fourth Orijista	Tony Mannino

Publications Combine

With the February issue, the oldest living dance magazine in the United States, The American Dancer, will combine with the youngest (prior to the new Dance index) i. e., Dance. There will be no interruption in publication. Subscriptions to Dance will be honored by The American Dancer, and double subscriptions duly extended. This leaves the number of dance magazines now active in the United States as before, namely three—Dance Index, Dance Observer, and The American Dancer combined with Dance Magazine.

Film Plays and Players

Basil Rathbone has just signed a new contract with M-G-M . . . Edward Small recently engaged Charles Winninger and Charles Ruggles to play the title roles in "Friendly Enemies," in which Mr. Winninger appeared on Broadway many years ago. In the film, Mr. Ruggles will play Mr. Winninger's original role . . . Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, authors of "My Sister Eileen" and "Junior Miss" and adapters of the filmed "Louisiana Purchase," have signed a three-year writing contract with Paramount.

Grace Moore, Miss Webster To Be Heard

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Kate Smith and company, with Betty Grable, Jack Oakie and Lou Holtz as guests, journey to Miami, in connection with the premiere of a new film, and are to be heard from there tonight, CBS-WEEI, at 8.

Madeleine Carroll makes another "Playhouse" appearance in an adaptation of the film, "Vivacious Lady," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. The battle of the giant redwood trees for survival, is to be dramatized on "Unlimited Horizons," NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Russell Bennett is to present two of his compositions in his "Notebook" program—"Rondo Capriccioso for Four Flutes," and "Ballet Columbine and the Rose," MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m. The First Piano Quartet is to play the Finale of Dvořák's "American" Quartet in a program of eight-hand arrangements of familiar pieces, Blue-WBZ, 10:15 p. m.

Ruth Hussey of the screen and Christopher Morley, author, are to be the guests of "Information Please," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Grace Moore is to be heard in her first air appearance as "Tosca" during the Metropolitan Opera's matinee radiocast, Blue-WBZ, at 2 p. m. Supporting are Frederick Jagel, Alexander Sved, George Cehanovsky, and Salvatore Baccaloni.

Liszts Legend, "St. Francis' Sermon to the Birds," Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, in C major, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnole," have been programmed by Artur Rodzinski, conducting the concert of the Cleveland Orchestra, from Northampton, Mass., CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Josephine Tumminia, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing Lenoir's "Speak to Me of Love" and Grieg's "My Johann" in the "Treasure Hour of Song" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. Robert Weede, Metropolitan baritone, and Marion Claire are to share singing leads in a review of Romberg's "Blossom Time," MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Norman Corwin, radio writer, and Margaret Webster, stage producer, are to be heard discussing their new books, on Prof. John T. Frederick's "Of Men and Books," CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m. Dr. William D. Coolidge is to explain the need for more wartime invention in the "Adventures in Science" series, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m. The family's wartime clothing problems are to be discussed in the Parent-Teachers' "On the Home Front" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:15 p. m. Russell Davenport, Quincy Howe, Max Lerner, and Samuel Grafton are to heard in the final program of "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m., which is yielding to a special all-network program to be inaugurated next week.

Dinah Shore, song stylist, appears on "Your Hit Parade" as guest following her "election" in the regular weekly poll of the armed services, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Mahler's Third Symphony, in seven movements, is to have its radio premiere under the direction of Erno Rapee with the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra. Edwina Eustis, contralto, is to be soloist, and a large chorus will assist in the production, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Adolf Busch is to be soloist in Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D major in the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert conducted by his brother, Fritz Busch. The rarely-heard Mendelssohn Overture to "The Fairy Tale of the Lovely Melusine," Menotti's Overture to "The Old Maid and the Thief," a modern work, and Smetana's Symphonic Poem, "Blanik" have also been programmed by Mr. Busch, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Eleanor Steber, Metropolitan soprano, will sing the familiar "Je Suis Titania," from Thomas' "Mignon," and Carmine Gagliardi, tenor, will sing the familiar "E Lucevan le Stelle," from Puccini's "Tosca," in the Sunday Evening Hour. Together they will sing the "Brindisi" from "La Traviata," Nevin's "O That We Two Were Maying," the duet from Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," Eugene Goossens, conducting, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Boris Karloff is to play in a sketch, "In the Fog," and Dorothy Maynor, negro soprano, is to sing a ballad and a spiritual in the "Keep 'Em Rolling" show, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m. Recorded and radiocast later at a more convenient hour is the debut of CBS's "They Live Forever," a modern memorial to our fighting men, WEEI, 11:15 p. m.

The Far East as it has been pictured by Rudyard Kipling is to be dramatized by Merle Oberon, C. Aubrey Smith, and Sabu in a special British War Relief program, MBS-WAAB, 3:30 p. m.

The "Great Plays" period, now renamed "Famous Fireside Plays," is to dramatize S. N. Behrman's "Biography," a comedy, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Arch Oboler's "Paul Revereski," is to star Tommy Cook, 11-year-old actor, in his "Plays for Americans" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30 p. m. Charles Boyer is scheduled to play in a True Boardman story in Conrad Nagel's program, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Lana Turner, Errol Flynn and Gene Raymond are co-starred in the comedy, "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. A satirical drama, "The Funeral of General von Blatz," a modern story, is to be heard in the later hours, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

"What Singapore Means to the United States" is to be the topic of Northwestern's "Reviewing Stand," on FM stations W43B and W39B, 11 a. m. "Labor Politics in War Time" is to be discussed by the panel of the Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30 p. m. Ted Granik's American Forum is to have such Latin American experts as Nelson Rockefeller, Laurence Duggan, Lewis Hanke, Carl B. Spaeth, and Wayne C. Taylor in a discussion on "What Does Cooperation Mean to the Americas?" MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Monday

Raymond Massey is to portray his role of Abraham Lincoln again in Robert Sherwood's script based on Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln: the War Years," in "Cavalcade," NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Two other programs are to make mention of the holiday musically, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8 p. m., and NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m. Alice Faye and Robert Preston are to co-star in an adaptation of the film, "City for Conquest," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Freddy Martin and his orchestra are to take over the period vacated by Orson Welles, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Lloyd G. Del Castillo, program director and organist at WEEI, is to present an Elgar organ program—"Pomp and Circumstance," Nos. 2 and 4, "Salut d'Amour" and "Gavotte," WEEI, 3:15 p. m. Josef Cherniavsky, new musical director of WEEI, is to add a "Panoramic Strings" feature to his "Musical Camera" periods, aired Mondays to Fridays, WEEI, 4 p. m.

Thornton Wilder has been busy in New York on revisions of his new play, "Skin of Our Teeth," which Michael Myerberg expects to introduce in New York in April after a short road tour. Casting is now going on and is expected to be completed within a fortnight.

NBC

Betty Hutton

Singer in the Bob Hope show, Tuesdays, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Barrie Play Probable For Boston Visit

New York

Boston will probably be the first city to see the spring revival of Sir James M. Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," starring Luise Rainer, if present plans materialize. Lady Asquith, executrix of the Barrie estate, and Paramount, which controls the American rights to the Barrie plays, have agreed that no film version will be released while the revival is running. Lee Strasberg has been mentioned as director for the production which would be sponsored by the Freedley-Schmidlapp-Krakeur combine, Cheryl Crawford, and John J. Wildberg. Miss Rainer appeared in "A Kiss for Cinderella" last summer at Dennis, Mass., and Maplewood, N. J.

* * *

From Katharine Cornell in Seattle comes word that her tour of "Rose Burke," by Henri Bernstein, will include Indianapolis, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Toronto in the order named. The New York opening date has not been set yet. "Rose Burke" grossed $8,282 in three performances Monday and Tuesday at the Mayfair Theater in Portland. After leaving Seattle, it will visit Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Detroit en route East.

* * *

Gilbert Miller's production of "Heart of a City," by Lesley Storm, opened in New Haven Thursday night. It is due on Broadway next Thursday.

* * *

The fund-raising drive conducted for the Red Cross by the American Theater Wing War Service in all legitimate theaters from Jan. 12 to 22 netted $14,211.71, according to a final report by the Red Cross.

CBS

Jan Peerce

Metropolitan tenor, to sing in "Rigoletto," in "Great Moments in Music," Wednesday, CBS-WEEI, at 10:15 p. m.

Fall Opera, Fall Ballet

The Philadelphia Opera Company, which had a successful brief season here last month, is tentatively scheduled to return to the Boston Opera House for the week of Nov. 9, after an appearance at Mount Holyoke College on Nov. 7. It is not unlikely that the new opera by Deems Taylor, entitled "Ramuntcho," which will have its first performance Tuesday evening in Philadelphia, will be in the Boston repertory.

Also, the Ballet Theater, which similarly appealed to Boston audiences last month, is tentatively scheduled to return here for the week of Oct. 19. Both attractions are under the local management of Aaron Richmond.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street—
"Iolanthe," by Gilbert and Sullivan. Presented by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company. 8:15.

Travel Talk

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
"The Dutch East Indies," Burton Holmes travelogue. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Fenway—
"Sons of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 9:15. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:05 a. m., 1:55, 5:45, 9:30. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 12:10, 4, 7:45.

Kenmore—
"Two Girls on Broadway," Lana Turner and George Murphy. 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. "Spawn of the North," George Raft and Dorothy Lamour. 2:40, 6, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Modern—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Paramount—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce and Cobina Wright Jr., 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Scollay—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogue of Hawaii," "Training for the U. S. Tank Corps at Fort Knox, Kentucky," "Pete Smith Quiz Reel," "The New York Police Dept.," "Johnny Long and Orchestra." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy and Rise Stevens. 11:15 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:40, 5:25, 8:25.

Telpix—
"Orson Welles' 'Tanks.'" "Dutch Guiana," "Pete Smith Quiz," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Three Cockeyed Sailors." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8. "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1, 5:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8. "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. 10:20 a. m., 5:40, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "North Sea Patrol." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Joan Perry. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:50, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.
University: "The Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Road Agent," Leo Carrillo, Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Pittsburgh Kid." Billy Conn. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 3:19, 9:10. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Lydia" Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:01, 8:17. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7, 9:55.
Park: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:30.

HNGHAM—New Loring Hall: "International Squadron." Ronald Reagan. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 9, "Target for Tonight." 1:54, 8:00.
Hyde Park: "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. "Wyoming Wildcat." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:45, 8:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:40, 5:22, 9:04. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 4:02, 7:44.
Maplewood: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Pastor Hall." 1:55, 8. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:30, 9:35.
Orpheum: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. 3:15, 8:30. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2:05, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:45, 8:25. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2:30, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Suspicion." Gary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:45, 9:30. "International Lady." George Brent. 2, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives are Not Enough." 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March, Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Jane Wyman. 2:05, 6:35, 9:30. "The Man in Her Life," Loretta Young and Dean Jagger. 3:30, 8:03.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. "The Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Dumbo." "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.
REVERE—Revere: "Married Bachelor." Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Married Bachelor." Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "40,000 Horsemen." Grant Taylor. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Unexpected Uncle." Anne Shirley. "Miracle Kid," Tom Neal. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Texas," William Holden. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "International Lady." George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Men of the Timberland." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Smilin' Through," Jeannette MacDonald. "Parachute Battalion." Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "A Date with the Falcon." Wendy Barrie and George Sanders. 2:09, 7:54. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:11.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Night of Jan. 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Mr. Celebrity." 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Jean Perry. 1:30 and 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 3:43, 8:03. "40,000 Horsemen," G. Taylor and Betty Bryant. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND SPORTSMEN'S and BOAT SHOW
MECHANICS BLDG.-BOSTON
FEB. 7 THRU FEB. 15
OPENS SATURDAY—1 P. M.
Sunday, 2 P. M.-11 P. M. — Daily Next Week, 11 A. M.-11 P. M.
See ROSKO, the singing, talking crow; Baldwin's Trained Deer; JOE KIRKWOOD, Great Trick Golf Artist; Spectacular "Shooting Mansfields"; National Defense Exhibits.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING TAX: 55c TO 6 P. M. 75c AFTER 6 P. M.—CHILDREN 40c
New Attractions! Favorite Features!
SEE EXHIBITS BY MAINE-N.H.-VT.-MASS.-FLA.-MEX.-ONT.-CANADIAN GOVT.
Direction CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITIONS INC.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
6th WEEK!
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
BALL OF FIRE
CO-FEATURE
OBLIGING YOUNG LADY
JOAN CARROLL and EDMUND O'BRIEN
Extra! LATEST MARCH OF TIME

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Nelson EDDY • Rise STEVENS
"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"
Plus "Tarzan's Secret Treasure"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Tyrone POWER • Gene TIERNEY
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT, TONIGHT AT 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
SPECIAL BENEFIT PERF. SUN. NIGHT for MASS. BRANCH of the SHUT-IN SOCIETY
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs. (Sun. Inc.) 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10. Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.).

WILBUR — LAST WEEKS!
Final Performance Feb. 21
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond presents
MENUHIN
Famous Violinist's Only Boston Concert
TICKETS NOW! SYMPHONY HALL
Sun. Aft., FEB. 15, 3:30, Steinway

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Feb. 5 to Feb. 11, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON" with Errol Flynn
"THE BODY DISAPPEARS" with Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Conklin, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune
50c, $1, $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. ex. Mon. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Feb. 12th, 2:40
581 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Lincoln's B'day 2:40

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:50
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

"SCREAMINGLY FUNNY" Dorothy Kilgallen
GRACE GEORGE and C. AUBREY SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St., E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 11 & 12

A THEATRE GUILD production
MARY BOLAND BOBBY CLARK WALTER HAMPDEN
In SHERIDAN'S Greatest Comedy
THE RIVALS
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

LAST 2 WEEKS!
"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Lincoln's B'day 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
SPENCER TRACY • KATHARINE HEPBURN
"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Tyrone POWER Gene TIERNEY
'SON of FURY'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 440,140
1941 volume to date 14,639,735
1942 volume to date 14,939,495

Stock Market Is Lower In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Stocks today generally extended the retreat which got under way yesterday in most sections of the market.

Even the rails, which did fairly well in the previous session, backed away at the start and losses near the final hour ranged from fractions to 2 points or so. There were scattered exceptions to the main trend but most failed to get far out in front. Dealings were relatively slow, being at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Fears of depressing news from far Pacific battlefields chilled bullishness, to some extent, brokers said, and the few cheerful items on the domestic business front did little more than sustain individual stocks.

Backward shares most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, du Pont, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Texas Co.

Moderate resistance was shown by Standard Oil (N. J.), Republic Steel, Woolworth, Kennecott, Western Union and Allied Chemical.

Bell Aircraft drew support in the curb as the corporation reported $5.55 a share net for 1941 versus $1.14 on about 100,000 fewer shares in 1940. On the offside were Gulf Oil and Pennroad.

Rail Bonds Lower

Most railroad issues reversed their trend in today's bond market and shortly before the close had lost forenoon gains and were fractions lower than yesterday.

Atchison 4s of '95, Wabash first 5s of '39 and Missouri Pacific third extension 4s resisted the changed trend and were fractions to more than a point higher.

Corporates continued to display an irregular front.

Among the rails quoted lower were St. Paul 5s, Rock Island 4s of '88, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Erie 4½s of 2015, Great Northern 4s of '46g, Katy 5s of '62 and Missouri Pacific 5s of '77f.

U. S. Governments held generally unchanged in the stock market and over the counter despite announcement of $500,000,000 of new financing for Friday, Feb. 13.

Foreign governments moved slowly with small price variations.

U. S. Treasury Plans to Borrow $1,500,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Treasury announced today it would borrow $1,500,000,000 through the sale of securities next Friday, February 13.

Details of the financing were not made public.

The money is needed to pay for the rapidly growing costs of the war, which is piling up deficits at the rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a month.

The borrowing will boost the public debt to approximately $61,-700,000,000, or within $3,300,000,-000 of the statutory limit. The Treasury has asked Congress to raise or remove the limit.

Price for Quicksilver Lowered About $10 Flask

NEW YORK (AP)—The price for quicksilver was lowered about $10 a flask Thursday to a range of $197 to $199 per 76-pound flask, delivered New York.

The decline followed the newly established maximum levels fixed by OPA Feb. 4 at $191 and $193 f. o. b. point of shipment.

The new maximums are approximately the prices which prevailed between Oct. 1 and Oct. 15 last year, which were believed adequate to assure a high rate of production.

Dealers regularly buying and selling mercury on their own behalf are permitted by the new schedule to add a premium of 2 per cent of the applicable maximum base price in addition to actual transportation costs. Brokers are allowed a 1 per cent commission from the consumer.

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Sherwin Will (Canada) Ltd	15c	May 1	Apr. 15

Initial

Durham Hos Mills A	10c	Mar. 2	Feb. 25
Do B	10c	Mar. 2	Feb. 25

Regular

Am Inv Secur Co	10c	Feb. 16	Jan. 23
Am paper Goods Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 16	Mar. 6
Do	$1.75	Q June 15	June 5
Do	$1.75	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Do	$1.75	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Barlow & Seelig Mfg Co	$1.20	cum Cl A 30c	Q Mar. 2 Feb. 13
Beattie G Mines (Quebec) L td	4c	Q Mar. 20	Mar. 4
Beau Brummell Ties	10c	Mar. 2	Feb. 11
Bost & Albany R R	$2	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Bright (T. G) & Co Ltd	7½c	Q Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Bristol Myers	60c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Brown-McLaren Mfg Co	5c	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Equitable Life Ins Co of Can	50c	Feb. 20	Feb. 14
El Paso Nat Gas	60c	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Gallagher Drug Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do partic pf	35c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Gali-Houston Co	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Lake Sup Dist Pw 5 pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Loblaw Groceterias	25c	Feb. 28	Feb. 13
May McEwen Kai	25c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Metal Textile Cp 7 partic pf	$3.25	81¼c Q Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Minn-Honey Reg	50c	Q Mar. 10	Feb. 20
do 4 pf B	$1	Q Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Moran Tow 7 partic pf	35c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Nash Kelvinator	12½c	Mar. 27	Nov. 2
Paterson Savings Inst (N J)	50c	S Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Phila Sub Wat Co	20c	Mar. 2	Feb. 10
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 10
Reed Drug Co A	8¾c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Roxy Thea. Inc. $1.50 cum pf	37½c	Q Feb. 28	Feb. 14
U S Natl (Portland, Ore)	35c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23
do	35c	Q July 1	June 22
Vick Chemical	50c	Q Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Westingh Air Brk	25c	Mar. 16	Feb. 14

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	46⅜	48⅜	48⅜	Feb 5
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	2	106½	106	106½	+ ½
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	2	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 3
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	6	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
10⅜	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 4
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	140	138	138	—1¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
9	5	Allied Stores	35	6	5⅞	6	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	Feb 3
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	18	17¾	18	Feb 5
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	1	55	55	55	Feb 5
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	12	47	45¾	45¾	—1½
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 5
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	4	32¾	32½	32¾	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	14	1½	1½	1½	Feb 5
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	9	63¾	62⅞	63	— ½
185	137½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	32¼	31⅜	31⅞	— ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	1	71¾	71½	71½	Feb 5
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (.15e)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	75	75	75	Feb 5
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅜	Am Comm Al	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb 4
19½	9⅜	Am Crys S (⅛e)	6	21	21	21	— ¾
1⅞	1⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 3
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	17	23½	23	23½	Feb 4
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	11	27¼	26	27¼	Feb 4
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	4	29½	29	29½	+ ½
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 4
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	4	40	39⅜	39¾	— ¼
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 30
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	17	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6⅞	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	+1
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	9	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
8¼	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
46⅜	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	4	24½	24	24½	+ ¾
39	17½	AP&L $8pf .94k	3	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	10	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5½	5½	5½	Feb 5
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	29	7¼	7	7	Feb 4
43⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	11	40¾	40⅛	40¼	— ⅜
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	146¾	146¾	146¾	+ ¾
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	2	33	33	33	— ¼
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	29	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	4	12	12	12	
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	5	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 5
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 2
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞	Feb 5
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20	20	20	—1½
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	7	128⅝	128⅛	128¼	— ¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	4	48¼	48	48¼	— ⅛
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	12	48⅜	48⅛	48½	— ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	136	136	136	—4
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Feb 5
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	6	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114	114	114	— ½
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Feb 3
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 4
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	2	74	74	74	+ ¾
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 11¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	13	27½	27¼	27¼	— ½
17¼	11⅝	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	34¾	34⅝	34¾	— ⅛
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	111	111	111	Feb 3
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Arm Ill prf 1½k	4	6⅔	6⅔	6⅔	— ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	61	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4	4	4	Feb 2
103⅜	53⅛	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6½	6½	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Feb 5
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	33	36¼	35⅜	35¼	—1
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	68⅞	68	68¾	+ ⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	15	25⅞	24¾	24¾	—1⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 2
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	40	40	40	
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 3
51½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	2	65⅜	65	65⅜	Feb 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5⅞	6	Feb 5
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	1	9	9	9	
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 5
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	14	10¾	10½	10½	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb 4
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	4	24	23¾	24	+1
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105½	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jan 30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 29
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	12	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅝
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	1	15¼	13¼	13¼	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 4
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Feb 5
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	12	64⅝	63½	64	— ⅝
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	4	120¼	120	120	Feb 5
31⅞	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	Feb 3
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Feb 5
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅞
35	15⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	Feb 5
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
11⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	7	22½	22¼	22½	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18	18	18	Jan 29
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	7	17	16¾	16¾	Feb 4
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	36½	36½	36½	—1½
8⅝	3⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 4
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 4
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Feb 4
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	36	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
20⅞	15½	Burling pf (23¼)	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	Feb 3
56⅜	49	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
8	3¾	Bush Terminal	25	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .60a	9	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20⅜	20½	20½	Feb 3
3⅝	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 5
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 5
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	⅛	1	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	11	6½	6½	6½	
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
11½	10⅞	Canada Dry(.60)	5	11½	11¼	11½	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	14	4½	4½	4½	
39⅛	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	37	37	37	Feb 3
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen 225g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (J.I) (7g)	9	69	68¾	69	+ ½
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
10⅛	6⅜	Celotex (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	7	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ¾
3⅞	1⅝	Cent Foundry	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 31
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
18	8¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Feb 4
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1.40)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	Feb 4
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan 30
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	18	36⅛	35⅝	36	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Jan 30
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 5
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
3	⅛	Chi Great West	4	2½	2½	2½	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
8¼	3½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 5
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1½e)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P ¼ cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	Feb 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	Feb 4
3	1	Childs Co	11	2¼	2	2	
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	20	48⅞	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 31
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	3	27	27	27	Feb 5
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	69¾	69½	69½	
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57½	57¾	Feb 3
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	Feb 5
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104	104	104	— ½
30¼	11	Collins & A (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
20	12¼	Colum Fuel & I (1a)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 5
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	6	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
47⅜	1	Col G & E (.10g)	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	51⅛	50¼	50¼	—1¾
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (23¼)	1	26½	26¼	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Coml Carb (4.70g)	3	70¼	70¼	70¼	Feb 5
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	— ½
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	9	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	6	9	9	9	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	24	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	40½	40	40	— ¾
30⅛	20	Conde Nast .40e	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	
4	2¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	16	16	16	
18¾	13⅛	Cons Aire (4g)	9	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅜
23⅜	18¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
15⅞	9¼	Cons Cop (3¼g)	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Cons Ed (1.60)	36	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	87⅞	87	87	— ⅞
107⅜	82	Cons Flim Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1¼	⅛	Cons Flim pf(1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
11	7	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 30
3⅛	1¼	Consol Oil (½)	17	6⅛	6	6	
6½	5	C

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 2s 50-48 Mch	101.17	101.17	101.17
3 2½s 72-67	100.17	100.17	100.17

Home Owners Loan

8 3s 52-44	104.22	104.21	104.21

New York City Bonds

26 3s 80	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	100	100	100
10 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
21 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76⅞	76¾	76¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Allis-Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68½	69
19 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Am T & T 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Am T & T 3½s 61	107⅝	107	107⅝
10 At T & T 3s 56	108⅛	108	108⅛
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66	66	66
11 Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
6 Arm Del 4s 58	105	105	105
12 AT & SF 4s 'ST5	109	109	109
6 At & SF aj 4s 95	89	89	89
1 Atl & Chi AL 5s 44	103	103	103
13 Atl & Birm 4s 33	21¼	21	21¼
37 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82⅞	8 2¼	82¾
5 A C line cit 4s 52	72⅝	72¼	72¾
3 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
21 A C Line 5s 45	97½	97⅜	97½
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
17 B & O 1st mtg 48 st	64¼	64¼	64⅜
47 B & O 95 st A	39¼	38¾	38⅞
11 B & O 95 st C	43½	43	43
33 B & O 20002st D	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
14 B & O 96 st F	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
2.5 B & O cv 60 st	40⅜	39½	39⅝
7 B & O 4s 48	61½	61¼	61½
27 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51	53½	53⅜	53½
24 B & O S W 50 st	47	46½	46¾
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57½	57½	57½
10 Bell T Pa 5s 60	128¼	128¼	128¼
7 benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
101 Boston & Me 4½s 70	43	42¾	42⅞
43 Buf R & P 57 st	41	40½	40½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	50	50	50
2 C of Ga Pow 4s 67	107½	107½	107½
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Can Nor Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Cuba N Ry 5½s 42 rct	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Cuba R R 76s 46 rct	27	27	27
88 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅞	59¼	59⅝
1 D & R G 4½s 36	16	14¾	16
30 D & R G 4s 36	14⅜	14	14
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	13	13¼	13¼
17 D & R G West 5s 78	14¼	13¾	13¾
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	80	80	80
5 Can RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
1 C&O 4½s 92	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
1 C&O 4½s 92 reg	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
16 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¼	17	17⅛
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77½	78½	78½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	71	70¾	71
10 Allis-Chalm cv 4s 52	82¼	82¼	82¼
22 Am & For P5s 2030	69	68½	69
19 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Am T & T 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Am T & T 3½s 61	107⅝	107	107⅝
10 At T & T 3s 56	108⅛	108	108⅛
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66	66	66
11 Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
6 Arm Del 4s 58	105	105	105
12 AT & SF 4s 'ST5	109	109	109
6 At & SF aj 4s 95	89	89	89
1 Atl & Chi AL 5s 44	102	103	103
13 Atl & Birm 4s 33	21¼	21	21¼
37 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82⅞	8 2¼	82¾
5 A C line cit 4s 52	72⅝	72¼	72¾
3 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
21 A C Line 5s 45	97½	97⅜	97½
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
17 B & O 1st mtg 48 st	64¼	64¼	64⅜
47 B & O 95 st A	39¼	38¾	38⅞
11 B & O 95 st C	43½	43	43
33 B & O 20002st D	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
14 B & O 96 st F	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
2.5 B & O cv 60 st	40⅜	39½	39⅝
7 B & O 4s 48	61½	61¼	61½
27 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51	53½	53⅜	53½
24 B & O S W 50 st	47	46½	46¾
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57½	57½	57½
10 Bell T Pa 5s 60	128¼	128¼	128¼
7 benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
101 Boston & Me 4½s 70	43	42¾	42⅞
43 Buf R & P 57 st	41	40½	40½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	50	50	50
2 C of Ga Pow 4s 67	107½	107½	107½
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Can Nor Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Cuba N Ry 5½s 42 rct	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Cuba R R 76s 46 rct	27	27	27
88 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅞	59¼	59⅝
1 D & R G 4½s 36	16	14¾	16
30 D & R G 4s 36	14⅜	14	14
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	13	13¼	13¼
17 D & R G West 5s 78	14¼	13¾	13¾
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	80	80	80
5 Can RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
1 C&O 4½s 92	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
1 C&O 4½s 92 reg	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
16 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¼	17	17⅛
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77½	78½	78½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	71	70¾	71
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98	97½	97⅞
6 Ga & Ala Ry 5s 45	16½	16¼	16¼
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87	87	87
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98½	98½	98½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	96¾	96¾
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	55¾	55¾	55¾
8 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
17 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	78⅜	78	78
13 Housatonic 5s 37	77¼	77¼	77¼
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅛	38	38
45 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44	44½
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12½	12¾	12⅜
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	44⅜	44	44⅜
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
33 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45⅝	45⅝
8 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53¾	53⅝
28 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47½	47½	47½
27 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	53⅜	43⅜
6 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¾	104½	104½
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101½	101½	101½
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15	14	14⅞
48 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28½	25½	28⅛
4 Int Paper 6s 55	105½	105¼	105½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 Int T&T 5s 55	45¾	45½	45¾
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46	46	46
3 K C South 3s 50	72	72	72
2 KresgeFound 3s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	77	77	77
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74	73¾	73¾
6 Leh & NY 4s '45	78	78	78
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	75½	75½	75½
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	72¾	72¾	72¾
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	65	65	65
13 Leh Val H Ter 5s '84	49¼	49¼	49¼
11 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	52¼	52¼	52¼
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	38⅝	38⅝
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
41 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33½	33¼	33⅜
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123	123	123
1 Lone Jel rfg 4s '49	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	122¼	122¼	122½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅞
12 Lou & N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
2 Lou & N 1st 4s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	85	85	85
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52⅞	52½	52⅞
2 Mead Corp 4½s '55	106	106	106
1 Mich Cen 3½s '51	69	69	69
1 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105½	105½	105½
3 Mil Spar & NW 4s '47	24¼	24¼	24
16 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	11⅞	12
32 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¼	11¾	12¼
46 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	31⅜	30⅞	31
27 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	13	12¾	12¾
48 M-K-T 4½s 78	27½	27¼	27⅜
116 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞
28 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	25¾	25	25¼
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26¼	26	26
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 E	26¼	26	26
17 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26¼	26	26⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26	26	26
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Mo2Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	86½	86½	86½
4 MonongahelaRy3¼s66	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Montreal Tr 5s B 55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
7 Mor & Essex 3s 55	43¾	43	43¼
7 Mor & Essevx 4½s 55	38	37¾	37¾
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	42	42
2 NashChaSt L 4s 78	69½	69½	69½
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅛	102⅜	102½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 N EngRR 5s 45	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	122	122	122
2 N O Pac 5s 5s 52A	106	106	106
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	57⅝	57⅝
76 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52½	52½
8 NYC cn 4s 98	57¼	57	57
11 NYC 3¾s 46	95¾	95¾	95¾
18 NYC2cv 3¼s 52	59⅛	59	59
4 NYC&Hr 3¼s 97	78½	78	78½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	59	59	59
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55	55	55
1 NY Chi & St L 4s 50	94	94	94
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79½	79½	79½
71 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	66⅞	66½	66½
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
6 Superior Ail 3½s 56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	91¼	91¼	91⅞
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66⅜	66½	66⅝
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18	17¾	17¾
2 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	110	110	110
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
15 Unit Drug 5s 53	97	96¼	96¼
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
5 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	28	28	28
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84⅝	84¼	84¼
3 Wabash 2d 5s 39	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
7 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	43½	43½	43½
51 Wabash 4¼s 01 wi	39¾	39¾	38¾
1 Wabash 4s 81 wf	48⅞	48½	48½
5 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76½	76¾	76⅝
8 Walwrth 4s 55	86	86	86
6 Warner Bros 6s 48	97	96¾	96¾
2 West Shore 4s 2361	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28¼	28¼	28¼
33 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28¾	27⅞	27⅞
3 Western Un 5s 51	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Western Un 5s 60	84	84	84
2 Wh & L E 4s 49	114	114	114
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Winston Sal 4s 60	114	114	114
12 Wis Cen 4s 49	46½	46¼	46⅛
21 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13	13	13
5 Wis Cen 50yr 4s J&D6ct	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
6 Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71	107½	107½	107½
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
6 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99¾	99⅝	99¾

Foreign Bonds

21 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69½	69	69⅜
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜
1 Australia 5s 55	54	54	54
2 Australia 4½s 56	50	59⅝	50
1 Belgium 6½s 49	88	88	88
3 Brril 6½s 26-57	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
10 Brazil CRyEl 7s 52	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Brisbane 5s 57	56	56	56
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	59	59	59
15 Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
1 Canada 4s 60	105	105	105
3Canada 3s 67	94½	94½	94½
4 Canada 2½s 45	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Canada 2¼s 44	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	14½	14½	14½
10 Chile 6s 61 Ser A asd	14¾	14¾	14½
5 Chile 6s 6s Sept asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1 Colomb 3s 70	33½	33½	33½
2 Colomb Mt Bk 6½s 47	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Denmark 5½s 55	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2 Denmark 4½s 62	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	68	68	68
6 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	67½	67½	67½
2 Dom 1st 4½s 26-40 ct	67½	67½	67½
8 Dom 2nd 5s 69 ext	67½	67½	67½
5 Dom 2nd 5s 40	67¼	67½	67½
2 Helsingfors 6½s 60	63	63	63
1 Tait 6s 52	63	63	63
1 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	57⅛	57⅝	57⅝
5 Mex 10 4s asd 45	53¼	53¾	53¾
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	14⅜	14	14
10 Minas Ger 6½s 59	14⅛	13¾	13¾
2 Norway 4s 63	52½	52½	52½
23 Peru 7s 59	9⅝	9½	9½
4 Peru 1st 6s 60	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1 Poland 8s 50	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Poland 4½s 68 asd	8	8	8
10 Porto Alegr 8s 61	14	14	14
18 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14½	14¼	14½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	15	15	15
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	13¼	13⅞	13⅞
17 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	12⅝	12½	12⅝

Bond sales (in dollars) Total Today 4-648,000: Previous day 7,328,300: Week ago 8,491,800; year ago 5,748,600; two years ago 7,602,900: Jan. 1 to date 251,517,600: year ago 265,276,925; two years ago, 188,878,075.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Feb. 6			
8.75 Bos & Albany	88¼	87½	87½	87¼
2.00 Bos Edison	24⅜	24	24	24⅛
5.00 Bos Elevated	45	45	45	46
.. Bosd&Me st	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
.. Bosd&Me st A pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
.. Bosd&Me st C pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
.. Bos & Prov	18	18	18	20
6.00c East MSR 1s pf	91	90	91	90
2.50 First Nat Strs	39	38⅞	39	38⅝
.60 Gardner & Johnson	13	13	13	13¼
6 Maine Cent pf	18	18	18	18
Mass Util Assoc	27c	27c	27c	27c
4.09a Mergenthaler	34½	34½	34½	35
1.25a Narr Rac A	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
Nat Tunnel	3½	2½	3½	3½
7.00a N E Tel & Tel	99¾	99½	99½	100
3.00c New Riv pf	64	64	64	60
North Butte	55c	49c	55c	49c
Old Colony RR	45c	40c	45c	45c
Quincy Min	1	1	1	1
.90a Reece But H	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
2.00 Torrington	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26½
3.50b Unit Shoe M	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	57¼

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1941 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Illinois Central Gains Sharply

CHICAGO (AP)—Illinois Central Railroad system reported 1941 net income of $10,557,135, equal to $6.95 a common share, compared with net income of $1,296,619 or 13 cents a common share in the preceding year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9⅞	11¼
American Barge Line Co	10¾	12⅛
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	69¾	..
Appleton Company	2¼	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105¾	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	3¼
Arlington Mills	41¾	44¾
Arnold Print Works	8½	9¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	21¼	23¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12¾	14¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9¾	10⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5s pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	14½	16¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	29	31½
Brown Co	1¾	2¼
Brown Co pf	27	29¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16¼
Conn Light & Power	24½	25⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	27¼
Draper Corporation	64¾	68¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18½
Eastern Corporation	5¾	6⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	17¾	20¼
Exolon Co	9⅞	11½
Family Loan Society Inc	12¾	14
Family Loan Society pf A	22¼	24¾
Fruit of the Loom	9⅞	11¾
General Fire Extinguisher	29	31½
General Machinery	11¼	12⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	14	17
Goodall Worsted Company	7¼	..
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	66¼	71
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	24¾	27½
Great Northern Paper Co	35	37½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	18
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	4½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅜	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11	12⅝
Hooker Electro Chem	24½	26¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	43¼	46¼
International Match Corp	1¼	1¾
Kendall Company	7⅝	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅞	18
Landers Frary & Clark	22	24¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	88½	93½
Marathon Paper Mills	33¼	36¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	48	51¼
Merck & Co	30¼	33
Merrimack Manufacturing	20¾	23¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	79¾	..
Millers Falls Company	8⅞	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5½	6½
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	55¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	17¼	19⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49¼	53
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	16⅜	18¾
National Chemical & Mfg	6¼	7½
National Shirt Shops	5¼	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	48¾	52
Newmarket Manufac Co	37¾	41
Nicholson File Company	34¼	37⅛
Nonquitt Mills	25¾	29
Ohio Finance	12¼	13⅜
Panhandle East Pipe Line	35¾	38¾
Parker Appliance Co	13⅜	15½
Plymouth Cordage Company	100	105
Quincy Mks Cold Stor & W	16⅜	..
Quincy Mks CS&W 5 pf	58¾	..
Quisset Mill	46¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18⅜	20¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅜	22¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	22⅜	25⅜
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¼
Tampax Inc	13½	14¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅜	4⅜
Union Premier Food Strs pf	39¾	43
United Elastic Corp	7½	8¾
US Envelope Company	38¾	42½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	100½	105½
Valley Mould&Iron Corp	36¼	39½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	85	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17⅞	20
Warner&Swassey Co	18⅜	20⅜
West Point Manufacturing	36⅛	39⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102¾	104¾
Blackstone V G&E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102	104
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	101	103
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1942	100	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108	110
North Boston Lig	3½	1947	103½	105½
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	105½	..
Savannah Elec&Pr	5	1947	103½	..
Springfield G&El	5	1957	105¼	..
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	101½	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105¾	108¾
Arkansas Pow & Light $7 pf	85	88½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	90	95
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	66¾	70½
Central P & L 7 pf	105	110
Florida Pow & Lt 7 pf	99	104
General Water G&E $3 pf	34	37
Jamaica Water Supply	22¼	23½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	103½	106½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93½	98½
Kansas L & Lt 4½pf	97	102
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	97	102
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	107½	112½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	65¾	68¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	105	110
No States Power Del 6 pf	50¼	54
No States Power Del 7 pf	55¼	59
Ohio Power 4½ pf	104½	109½

U. S. Arms Production Soars During Month of January

Argentina's Economy Hit By War Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Argentina's granaries are overflowing as the nation gropes its way into the New Year seeking political but fearing economic isolation. The state of siege may prevent a complete picture for the citizen of domestic and foreign issues, especially in continental defense, but the stodgy truth of the country's economic position is unfolded in the dry and unremitting labor of the statistical officers.

Argentina began this year with total warehoused stocks of 4,592,537 tons of wheat and 1,225,697 tons of linseed. These are considerable increases on the December returns and are accounted for by the ingathering of new harvests. But, however temporary increases may be explained, the definite tendency is irresistible.

Exports Decline

Last year's exports were the lowest in volume for a quarter of a century and the decline is due almost exclusively to grain and linseed. The 1940 exports of 9,467,000 tons dropped last year to 6,231,000 tons, and that was just about the measure of the decline in cereal shipments.

There is no budget this year. Because Congress has not passed the estimates presented to it, the Government has prorogued last year's, which, in turn, was a prorogation of 1940's. There are certain vegetative increases, however, in public administration which always require fresh financing, unless economies are effected. The result is an estimated deficit of 186,500,000 pesos, more than 15 per cent of total expenditure.

The general economic situation may easily become worse. Local assembly plants for automobiles are hardly likely to continue if corresponding North American production is diverted to the war effort. Factories, already rationed with prime material, are only at the beginning of their difficulties if shipping is restricted.

The Government insists, almost screams, that the difficulties are purely economic—the logical results of war and a blockaded Europe. So far, in effect, it has argued that the difficulties—these great trials—must be borne under "absolute neutrality," so that, when the war is over, everything will be all right again and prosperity restored.

Populace Is Anti-Axis

The Argentines themselves, so far as majority impressions can be collected, think otherwise. They cannot say so because of the state of siege, declared by the Government to facilitate fulfilment of international obligations arising from the latest developments—that is to say, the arrival of war in the western hemisphere.

The popular standpoint is that, as an export country, Argentina should have a foreign policy in consonance with its economic stake in the world markets. With the war issues crystal clear from the beginning, it is pointed out, it was practical politics for Argentina to have thrown in its lot with Britain and its allies immediately. With North America involved in the conflict none seems to understand why there should still be talk of "absolute neutrality."

Question any pure Argentine and he will regret that his Government edged and dilly-dallied on foreign policy until it was faced with isolation or capitulation at Rio de Janeiro. With the United States fighting for its very existence, no one in Buenos Aires believes that that country will continue normal good neighborly trade with Argentina unless there is satisfactory political co-operation.

Northwestern Mutual Assets Up in 1941

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reported total admitted assets of 1941 were $1,439,889,824, having increased $80,890,176, or 6 per cent, over 1940.

The annual report, issued by President M. J. Cleary, listed total insurance in force at the end of 1941 at $4,044,674,863, a gain of $95,942,131 over 1940. Sales of new insurance were $236,009,899, a gain of $36,542,818, or 18 per cent, over 1940.

The report listed total income for 1941 at $228,213,052, principal items being $138,659,775 in gross premiums and $58,829,138 in interest and rent. Disbursements totaled $149,020,536.

Payments to policy holders and beneficiaries during the year aggregated $104,087,532, including death claims of $43,620,586.

Mr. Cleary stated that the downward trend in interest rates on desirable securities tended to level off during the year. The net rate realized was 3.7 per cent, he declared, which equals the 1940 figure. He added that the actual mortality for 1941 was more favorable than in 1940, a highly satisfactory year.

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31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Production Seen Touchstone Determining Price Levels

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It does not appear likely that the new Price Control Act, sometimes laughingly called the price-inflation law, will actually be followed by such sharp increases in farm prices as might appear on the face of it, nor that the urban consumer's cost of living will be so much lifted as he fears.

Off-hand it would appear that certain leading commodities like wheat, corn, and cotton, could rise very sharply to the highest of the four alternatives at which Mr. Henderson is allowed to impose a ceiling.

Furthermore, the limit on farm-product ceilings and the ban on wage ceilings look like a perfect setup for a continuous price spiral. Farm "parity prices" are based on the cost of living to the farmer. In practice wages are also likely to be adjusted up to the cost of living, as in Canada, even without the wage increases which union labor is about to present.

Power to Hold Prices Down

So wages could be lifted in order to compensate for higher farm prices, and that might drive industrial prices up, and that in turn force up the farmer's cost of living, which would automatically lift his parity basis—and so round the circle again.

However, it may not work out so simply.

In the first place, of course, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has shown no interest in helping certain farm prices rise. Changing from his December view in which he indicated that farmers would need to get 110 per cent of parity to average parity, he now stands for no more than parity.

Furthermore, the Department of Agriculture has one important weapon for keeping prices down—sales of crop reserves out of the bulky holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This winter CCC began selling out corn at round 85 per cent of parity. It has about 100,000,000 bushels on hand to sell and a possible 200,000,000 more of 1938, 1939, and 1940 corn under callable loans. These figures are small compared with the annual corn crop of round 2,500,000,000 bushels but they are large compared with the amount of corn which actually enters commercial channels.

The CCC is also selling wheat for feed, of which it also has a very large supply—200,000,000 bushels owned and 400,000,000 on loan, compared with a "normal" year's consumption of a shade under 700,000,000 bushels.

Most interesting of all, however, is the possible disposal of CCC's huge cotton holdings. Last summer the President vetoed a bill to prevent sales of CCC cotton, but there is still an older Congressional limit outstanding on such sales, of 300,000 bales a month.

By-Passing the Limit

However, it now appears that CCC can quite successfully by-pass this limit. It need not sell more than 300,000 bales into the open market. But it can transfer or sell any amount it apparently pleases to the Army, Navy, or other government department, which can then deliver this cotton to a textile mill for spinning and weaving. The effect on the supply and demand for cotton in the "free market" is the same. The President had an understanding with Congress when he signed the bill that the law does not forbid this transparent subterfuge.

The Department of Agriculture has other strings to its bow. It can, for one thing, stimulate or release production by relaxing the limits or increasing the encouragements.

And it is quite possible that the parity price to the farmer may be made up partly with subsidies instead of with higher prices. The bill is extraordinarily vague on the question of whether bonus payments such as those received by beet and cane sugar growers are to be included in figuring the parity price.

And if Agriculture has powers to keep prices down, it also has a responsibility to do so which it is apparently taking seriously. The function of price is to move goods, and in certain inter-related farm items this is of particular importance. Prices of corn, hogs, and lard, for instance, must be in satisfactory adjustment or (1) the farmer will not use much corn to fatten his hogs, or (2) the packer cannot afford to be particularly careful in cutting his hogs to get the maximum yield of lard or his beeves to get the maximum yield of tallow.

Favors Hog Growing

At present the corn-hog ratio is very favorable to hog-growing—as the government naturally wants it to remain. That, however, means a low price for corn, which currently is being held well below "parity" by CCC offerings. If corn were allowed to go anywhere near up to parity, let alone to 110 per cent of parity, either the price of hogs would have to be raised correspondingly or the nation's output of pork and lard would soon shrink and the British would have to go without.

Furthermore the price of hogs and of lard are now in fairly delicate adjustment. OPA has recently allowed a very small increase in lard prices in order to stimulate recovery of more lard from hog carcasses.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that parity prices for corn and hogs, being based on 1909-1914, happen to make an unfavorable corn-hog ratio for hog-growing.

Point of the matter is that Agriculture has the will, the means, and the apparent duty of holding corn down well below parity.

But there are several other influences which tend to plug the holes in the new Price Control Act.

One is the huge increase in government stock-piling of all kinds of commodities, even of automobiles and of hides. Once accumulated, such stockpiles are out of the open-market price structure, because they can be transferred, like the CCC cotton mentioned above, from one government department to another, or owned by some department clear through the fabricating process. The price of tin, for instance, is almost entirely nominal, because the government (Defense Metals Corporation) buys and owns it all and doles it out to industrial users.

Subsidy as Control Factor

In such cases the government can take a loss or make a profit as it wills; the bookkeeping is extremely flexible. For instance it can subsidize high-cost, marginal, or increased production, as it is now doing in the case of metals, and absorb the extra cost itself. Or in the case of farm products it can subsidize the farmer with crop bonuses instead of higher prices, as in the case of beet sugar.

In addition, many important commodities like aluminum and steel are made by a few large producers whose price policies are very easily controlled by Washington.

Lastly the OPA can very decidedly control prices by such rationing as cuts off demand and so takes away the pressure for higher prices.

Gist of the matter seems to be that in spite of the Price Control Act, actual prices are going to be adjusted by Washington not in line with any preconceived parity theory or with any goal of getting votes, but with the single aim of getting maximum production. With wheat and corn, for the moment, that must mean prices well below "parity." With beef, veal, wool, peanuts, soybeans, and other items it may mean prices substantially above parity, or even above ceilings permitted in the Price Control Act.

Or if such excess prices are not permitted, the same result — increased production — may be achieved indirectly by subsidies. Britain and Germany rely on subsidies heavily in many lines.

Merely for the sake of maximum production, higher prices may be needed in many farm commodities by the end of 1942, to compensate farmers for higher labor costs as well as for rising parity costs.

But these increases, probably, can be anticipated rather by estimates of production costs against probable need, than by perusal of the clauses of the Price Control Act.

U. S. Rubber Sales Total $315,345,328; Largest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Rubber Company reports net earnings, after all taxes and charges, of $13,662,658 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941. This is equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.86 a share on 1,739,092 shares of common stock outstanding, and compares with $11,425,241, or $3.58 a share, in 1940.

Consolidated net sales were $315,345,328, largest in the company's history and 38 per cent more than in 1940. Previous high sales were $256,150,130 in 1920.

Federal and foreign income and excess profits taxes of $18,896,044 were charged against operations during the year. This was almost three times the $6,534,593 paid in the preceding year.

Spread of war to the rubber growing lands of the Far East, and its effect on the company, which is the world's largest producer of rubber, was reflected throughout the report. A sum of $1,400,000 was charged against earnings for estimated war losses which may have occurred on the company's plantations in Malaya, and in export operations in the Philippines and elsewhere in the Far East.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 29

Losses on Stock Transactions

No gain or loss is recognized for income tax purposes as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in another corporation in pursuance of a plan of reorganization to which both corporations are parties or as a result of the exchange of stock or securities in a corporation solely for stock or securities in the same corporation in connection with recapitalization. Where money or other property is received along with such exchanges, taxable gain may result, but no loss is recognized. The statute also prohibits the deduction for any loss from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities where the taxpayer, within a period of 30 days before or after the date of sale or other disposition, acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities. However, when the new substantially identical stock or securities are sold, in determining the gain or loss their bases shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, by the difference betwen the price at which the new stock or securities were acquired and the price at which the old stock or securities were sold.

Small Business May Have Seat On War Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—America's industrial mobilization has begun to "pay off" in a startling rise in war production during the past month, although the demand is growing here for still more drastic steps to produce the material to beat the Axis.

President Roosevelt expressed his "gratification" at the war output rise, according to Press Secretary Stephen Early, after the WPB and the Maritime Commission showed him confidential figures on production gains made since Pearl Harbor.

Particularly pleasing to the President and to defense officials is the fact that warplane and tank production either equal or exceed all schedules and that ordnance items, which had a late start, are now pouring from private and government-owned factories in a rising flood.

Huge Expenditures

It was also announced that defense expenditures in January totaled $2,276,000,000, somewhat above earlier estimates. January expenditures were thus at the rate of more than $27,000,000,000 a year, although this rate is but half that set in the President's arms goal.

Some quarters are expressing dissatisfaction with the WPB'S attitude toward small business and toward what is claimed to be its lack of order in handling the conversion of the Nation's major industrial units from civilian to military production:

Asserting that the WPB, like the OPM, has been "utterly ruthless" toward little concerns and has made no serious attempt to use them during the crisis, the Senate's small business committee has introduced a bill in Congress establishing a special division in the WPB, whose job would be to assure these minor concerns of a proportionate participation in defense work.

Retains Leaders

Pointing out that WPB director Donald M. Nelson had "retained as heads of the four most important divisions of his organization the same four big business executives who headed similar divisions previously in the OPM," the committee said that it saw no sign that the present defense directorate would take a different attitude toward small businesses than had its predecessor.

The committee declares that the OPM'S policy has brought little businesses to the verge of bankruptcy and that "the history of the past year fails to record a case in which the Government has built a plant for any small concern to operate, no matter how efficient the concern."

It is deemed significant that the committee, composed of five Democrats and two Republicans and including all shades of political and economic opinion, issued a unanimous report.

In other quarters the WPB is charged with not yet having laid down a clear-cut industrial conversion policy. It is said that the outright conversion of the automobile industry to war work runs the danger of being unable to produce what may be urgently needed, automobiles for Government and military use later on.

Need Machine Tools

In a report on the vital machine tool industry, William H. Harrison, WPB director of production, has announced that $2,000,000,000 worth of tools would have to be produced this year as against a 1941 output of $840,000,000 and a present estimated annual rate of $1,100,000,000.

"A total of $2,000,000,000 for the year seems reasonable of attainment," Mr. Harrison said, adding that the hardest job would be to match existent tools from various factories.

"With the establishment in the field of conversion groups like the automotive group in Detroit," he said: "Greater use and interchange of existing tools between companies is being effected; there will be extension of this to other fields. The underlying approach is to bring the work to the tools, and these possibilities are to be exhausted before moving tools."

Mr. Harrison further disclosed that England was shipping used tools to the United States and that the board planned more extensive use of the imports.

Piano Concern Affiliated With Sears Sold to Group

CHICAGO (AP)—Winter & Co., piano manufacturers in which Sears, Roebuck & Co., has had an interest since 1919, has been sold to a syndicate made up of the present managment and New England and New York interests, E. P. Brooks, Sears Vice-president, announced.

W. G. Heller will continue as the company's president and his brother Henry R. Heller as operating manager. Winter & Co., has plants in New York and La Porte, Ind.

Market Value of Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—Market value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange was $36,228,397,999 at the close of business Jan. 31, compared with $35,785,946,533 on Dec. 31 and $40,279,504,457 at the end of January last year, the exchange reported. The average price of stocks was $24.70 on Jan. 31 against $24.46 the previous month and $27.68 a year ago.

WPB Official

By a Staff Photographer

Sidney Sherwood

Appointed Executive Officer of the Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board at Washington. The division, newly created, is in charge of all conversion of industrial plants to war production and of priorities. Mr. Sherwood was formerly Director of Administrative Services of the Office for Emergency Management.

House Committee Approves Program For War Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Banking Committee has approved a $1,000,000,000 program for insuring property against air raids and other enemy attacks, but balked at proposals to make part of the insurance free.

It decided that premiums should be charged at a rate to be determined by the RFC's war damage corporation.

The premium plan was substituted for a Senate measure authorizing free insurance against losses not exceeding $15,000. After the Senate's approval of its bill, there was some murmuring in Congress over free insurance of property while soldiers and sailors were required to pay for insurance on their lives.

To get the program started speedily, the House Committeee directed that such insurance might be free for the month or two—June 30 at the latest—that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would require to prepare rates based on actuarial estimates.

The program, sponsored by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones, is designed to give every kind of property owner reasonably-priced protection against any kind of damage except sabotage resulting from the war. It would apply specifically to cargo shipments but not in cases where insurance could be obtained through the Maritime Commission.

Under authority of President Roosevelt, the RFC's War Damage Corporation already has undertaken a $100,000,000 insurance plan. The measure approved by the banking committee would increase the RFC's borrowing power from about $7,500,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 and would direct it to turn over to the WDC a maximum of $1,000,000,000.

Chain Store Sales Show Gains in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dollar sales of chain store companies for December and for 1941, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, show the following percentage changes from the previous year:

	Percent Change Dec.,1941	12 Mos.,*	Dollar Sales 12 Mos.
Edis Bros Strs	+35.5	+26.9	$33,615,756
Col Strs Inc	+31.7*	+25.8*	58,175,210*
Ntl Tea Co	+31.0*	+16.5*	72,182,442*
Neisner Bros Inc	+30.7	+17.7	26,468,794
J C Penney Co	+30.2	+24.0	377,564,651
Lane Bryant Inc	+28.0	+23.1	17,454,277
Kroger Gro Bak	+27.3*	+17.2*	302,582,086*
Safeway Strs Inc	+26.3*	+16.8*	471,254,254*
Un Prem FdStrs	+26.3*	+16.7*	34,094,536*
Roses'a5-25c Strs	+24.2	+25.6	7,877,797
Schiff Co	+24.2	+14.7	16,197,585
Sears, Roebuck	+24.2	+29.4‡	906,085,559†
Lerner Strs Corp	+22.5	+17.2†	46,963,529†
Melville Shoe Cp	+22.4	+15.8	46,653,910
Kennedy's Inc	+22.0	+23.0†	8,482,749†
Westn Auto Sup	+21.0	+31.7	71,043,000
Interstate Dp S	+20.9	+23.7†	29,033,829†
G C Murphy Co	+20.5	+19.0	63,514,748
Mont Ward Co	+20.3	+23.4†	632,425,267†
Bond Strs Inc	+17.4	+39.7	45,327,224
W T Grant Co	+17.4	+15.4	128 241,292
McCrory Strs Cp	+17.1	+14.7	83,012,971
Consol Retl Strs	+16.9	+15.8	11,519,075
J J Newberry Co	+16.4	+14.9	64,301,624
Walgreen Co	+16.2	+13.4	85,742,305
H L Green Co Inc	+15.1	+12.6†	49,926,728†
McLellan Strs C	+14.6	+15.7†	26,116,132†
F W Woolworth	+14.5	+12.4	377,130,933
S S Kresge Co	+12.0	+11.3	175,688,571
M H FishmánCo	+11.9	+12.2	5,316 158
Spigel Inc	+11.0	+ 6.6	57,039,995
S H Kress & Co	+10.4	+14.8	101,389,684
Crown Drug Co	+ 0.7	+ 0.8‡	2,412,215‡
Sterchi Br Strs	— 2.1	+15.8	7,417,234

*Nearest comparable period. Company does not report by months.

† Eleven months. ‡ Three months.

WPB Orders Halt in Kapok Use for Civilian Items

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered a halt in the use of kapox in mattresses, upholstery and virtually all other civilian items, reserving the bulk of the nation's supply for life preservers, pontoon bridges and other military uses.

The order permits civilian use only for insulation padding for airplanes, insulation for freight cars and trucks used for the transportation of food, and stuffing for air tanks of boats.

Normally 65 per cent of this country's kapox has gone into mattresses and bedding. Beginning March 31 all manufacturers must receive their kapox supply from the Government-owned defense supplies corporation.

1941 Railroad Income Put At $500,545,671

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The nation's class 1 railroads had an estimated net income of $500,545,671 in 1941 which was more than two and a half times the 1940 profit, the Association of American Railroads reported.

This was the first time since 1930 that their income exceeded the half billion dollar mark. In that year, the net was $523,907,472.

Operating revenues last year totaled $5,346,699,998, an increase of $1,048,700,000 over 1940 and an increase of $66,000,000 compared with 1930.

Net railway operating income before payment of interest and rentals for the nation's 135 class 1 railroads last year amounted to $999,502,930, a return of 3.79 per cent on property investment compared with a return of 2.61 per cent in 1940 and 3.36 in 1930.

Operating expenses in 1941 amounted to $3,664,175,018, an increase of $574,000,000 compared with 1940 but a decrease of $267,000,000 compared with 1930.

The railroads which reported to the AAR's bureau of railway economics operated 232,192 miles of track.

The Association reported that 28 class 1 railroads failed to earn interest and rentals in 1941. Estimated net income for December was $55,643,010, compared with $51,078,421 in December, 1940. December operating revenues totaled $479,560,154, an increase of $98,000,000 compared with the same month a year before, while operating expenses amounted to $352,531,871, an increase of $86,000,000 over the 1940 month.

The net income for class 1 roads in 1940 was $191,050,215.

G. E. Orders at Peak

SCHENECTADY — Orders received by the General Electric Company during the year 1941 reached the all-time record total of $1,132,837,000, compared with $654,190,000 for 1940, an increase of 73 per cent, President Charles E. Wilson announced.

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United States and Canada

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N. Y. C., 48 W. 73rd St. (4-8)—Small, attractive room, running water, elevator; excellent transportation; near Park, church; home atmosphere; $3.50.

N. Y. C., 106th, 255 West (10-A)—Corner, river view; twin beds, running water; single; private bath; $5.50; quiet surroundings.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58—Lady to share large double room with another; central location; reasonable. CO. 5-8684, Apt. 4-E.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Large, warm, cheerful, double room; bath; fine residential section; men preferred; reasonable rent. 437 South 51st St.

PAYING GUESTS

PARK LODGE, 191 Main Rd., Dallas, Pa.—Restful, suburban home; spacious rooms with private baths; healthful climate; country board; open all year. Write MRS. PARKS, 700 South Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

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SAVE YOUR TRUCKS AND TIRES — RENT OURS! — by the day, week, or month, and keep your own trucks in reserve. We furnish everything but the driver—any type of truck you may need. COLUMBIA MOTOR MILEAGE CORP. 16 Stoneholm Street, Back Bay, Boston Call COMmonwealth 2300

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER BILLING CLERK
Wanted, first-class, reliable, accurate female billing clerk who is also an experienced stenographer; state experience; do not apply unless you can fill the above requirements. Box R-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THOROUGHLY experienced bookkeeper-secretary, unemployed; capable taking full charge; state salary, age and experience. P. O. Box 115, Watertown, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING — WINDOW DISPLAY
PUBLIC RELATIONS — SELLING
Young executive desires position with organization where ability will bring just compensation. Box X-81, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GARDENER, single, Christian Scientist, experienced all branches, wishes position; references. Write Box L-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman desires household management for one or two adults, $30 week. Box R-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, former graduate nurse, wishes hourly nursing day or night. Columbus 5-8321, Apt. 3-D, after 2 p. m. (N. Y. C.).

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 6846. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 56 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7806.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-Driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1416

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

LIMOUSINE FOR SALE—Equal to new; 6 NEARLY NEW TIRES. Call Waltham 2736-J or Longwood 9191 (Boston).

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIOelow 2900, Worcester 4-3897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

HAVE YOUR TYPEWRITER repaired and Serviced Now while parts are still available.
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121

WANTED

DEFENSE WORK
LATHE, PLANER AND MILLING MACHINE TIME OPEN
Ph. STADIUM 5630 (Mass.)

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1613, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Valentine Flowers
in Large Assortment
Phone or Visit
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Valentines
THE SANGERS
47 Park Avenue

BELMONT

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

Ye Goodie Shoppe
Valentine Day Feb. 14
Home-made Candies Always Fresh
71 LEONARD STREET
BEL. 5070

BOSTON—Dorchester

SAVE MONEY
Range Oil 7½c
No. 2 Fuel Oil 6¾c
Anthracite Coal $13 per ton
Hub Oil & Coal Co.
165 Bernard St., Dorchester Gen. 0620

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
BROCKTON DAY VALUES
in all departments
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1763

FURNITURE
that is distinctive, well made, and at the right price at
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
616 Main Street Opp. Forest Avenue

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
198 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued)

A Fine Food Line Since ——— 'Ninety - Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
137 Main Street Phone 2300

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-229 MAIN STREET

DURAND'S CHOCOLATE SHOPS
VALENTINE
Hearts 30c-$2.50 Novelties 25c up
12 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS
We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1150

Springers FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants bring cheer during Winter months.
1623 Beacon St. ASP. 0770
Washington Sq. Nite—BIG. 5536

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Formal clothes carefully cleaned by us retain their original smartness.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SKI SALE
All Skis 25% Off
Steel Edges $5.00 Extra
Special Ski Combinations 10% off
Harvard Cooperative Society
IN HARVARD SQUARE

Cocomalt
Delicious chocolate-flavored food-drink
SAGE'S
HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 2211 BELMONT CENTER BEL. 4500

Something New!
PRESSURE COOKERS
2-3-4-qt. sizes cut cooking time down about 75 per cent
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
OUR RATES GREATLY REDUCED

Our Line of HALLMARK VALENTINES is the most complete
LAFRANCE CO.
32 Brattle St., Harvard Sq. Tro. 7538
Fountain Pens—Typewriters
Stationery—Repairs

AIR RAID PRECAUTION EQUIPMENT
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle Street TRO. 6760

Valentine Hearts
FISKE'S
Boxes of Chocolates and Novelty Hearts
Harvard Sq., Cambridge
Payson Park, Belmont
833 Beacon Street Newton Centre

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 400 Maynard, Mass.
FLAT WORK, ALL IRONED, 5¢ A DOZ. Half Large—Half Small
We Do All Kinds of Dry Cleaning
SUITS $1.00 and up—Dresses $1.00 and up

Announcing
FEBRUARY SALE
Carter Furniture Co.
342 Main Street, West Concord
Please consider this announcement as your personal invitation to attend this event and share in the savings.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0408
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

EVERETT

VALENTINE FLOWERS
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
Fred P. Maxwell, Treas. Eve. 3316-3317
409 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Saturday Last Day
BABY DAYS
Third Floor *Baby Shop*

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2220

F. H. Lane Company
Seasonal Wearing Apparel
for Men at Reasonable Prices
630 MAIN STREET
Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick, Friendly Service

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
"When We Clean It, It's Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3642

Park & Pollard Feeds
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
Wild Bird—SEEDS—Sunflower
DOG FOODS
Miller's—Gaines'—Chapple's
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
18-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44
HAVERHILL, MASS.

MITCHELL & COMPANY
Merrimack Street
BRYN BELLE SLIPS
by Barbizon
$2.00
Lingerie Shop *Street Floor*

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

Protect your feet with Rubbers and Overshoes from
NAPOLEON BAIL
"Shoe Store and Repair Factory"
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Watch
Cherry & Webb's
FEBRUARY
"SUPER SPECIALS"
for Unusual Values

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Valentine Candy Boxes and Candies
JUNKIN'S
577 Essex Street
Next to the Waldorf

SEND FLOWERS TO YOUR VALENTINE
Corsages, Bouquets and Cut Flowers especially arranged for St. Valentine's Day
E. M. RUSSELL
Flowers Telegraphed
488 Broadway Tel. 5215 Methuen, Mass.

LEXINGTON

Martin's for Quality for Your Valentine
Gobelin and Whitman Chocolates in beautiful Heart-Shaped Boxes, 25c-$3.85
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

Flowers for Valentines
J. T. Carlson
83 East Street Tel. Lex. 0589

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

Snow Equipment
Skid Chains
Waverly Hardware Co. Inc.
Lexington Center Tel. Lex. 1037

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Valentine Chocolates
KEMP'S HEARTS
LOVELL & COVEL'S
WHITMAN'S
THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1592 Massachusetts Ave. Lex. 0064
Next to the Theatre

Visit Our New Location
1751 MASS. AVE.
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
TEL. LEX. 1880

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
February Sale of Fine Furniture
Now Going On

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456
We advise you to invest in a 100% wool coat NOW!
Choose from our large stocks of misses', women's and junior miss coats now at end-of-season low prices.
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Valentine's Day
FEBRUARY 14
Remember your Sweetheart, Friends and Loved Ones with a Friendly
VALENTINE CARD
DONALDSON'S
On the Sunny Side 75 Merrimack St.

LYNN

Friday and Saturday
THIS WEEK
Dollar Days
Two Sensational Shopping Days at
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn Telephone LY. 2-3737
Shop NOW and Save!

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1942
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

J. MUSINSKY & SONS
For Winter Sport Shoes, Ski Boots and Skates
Largest Selection in the City
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bank by Mail
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
353 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

CHOCOLATES for YOUR VALENTINE
from
MORGAN'S PHARMACY
169 Pleasant St. Malden 0450

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 0200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14
May we help you select a bouquet or lovely plant for your Valentine?
E. D. KAULBACK & SON, Florists
GEO. H. PIKE, Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET MAL. 0500

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clements
THE STORE of CHEERFUL SERVICE
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Wilton P. Hogg
404 Main Street, Wakefield
784 Main Street, Greenwood
Crystal 1540

TRITES' RADIO SERVICE
Professional, guaranteed repairs on ALL Automobile and Home Radios
For RELIABLE Radio Service Call
MEL. 4220
23 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Res., Mel. 2966-M

Savings for You
at our end of your phone wire. Call us.
MELrose 3300-1-2-3
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532-534 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

There is no substitute for
GENUINE SWEET CREAM BUTTER
Nourishing and Delicious
Vermont Gulf Road Creamery Butter ..... 49c lb.
Green Acres Butter ..... 46c lb.
(Both very high quality table butter)
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street Wakefield
Tel. Crystal 0610

Valentine Candies
Hopkins
Favors and Ice Cream

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

SERVIS
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
If you're thinking of financing your next car,
SEE US FIRST
Our Automobile Purchase Plan will save you money
23 West Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, Mass.
Melrose 4220-4221

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

THE PRINT SHOP
for
Valentines

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

New line of Valentines just received
Boxes of Valentine Materials 25c at
HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST.

BUY HER VALENTINE
AT
Perry
THE FLORIST

The Perfect Valentine
A Diamond From
LA FRANCE
Jeweler
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everyone Can Help America!
Buy Defense Savings Bonds regularly. Joint our Defense Savings Bond Club!
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
The Place for My Savings

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON—Auburndale
MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Valentine
CORSAGES
CUT FLOWERS
PLANTS
2098 Commonwealth Ave. BIG. 1271

NEWTON CENTER
Main Office Big. 4600
Las. 9890
Las. 9624
Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
239 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Choice
FLOWERS and PLANTS
for VALENTINES
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
346 Walnut Street Big. 6781

♥ **VALENTINES** ♥
with new touches of spring
at the
COME AND SEE SHOP
318 Walnut St.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

Cliff's Band Box
CLEANSERS
EXPERT DYERS
Phone Nor. 1668 168 Walpole St., Norwood

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

For Real Value
Buy Real Quality Coal from
THE REAL COOPERS
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
Cooper Building
North Side of Fenn Street Phone 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

WALK-OVER
KICKER TOE
High-sided, roomy, antiqued brown.
$7.95
WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Lunches—Sandwiches
Soda Fountain Delicacies
KULDA'S
38 South St.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Biu 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

New England's Finest Model Supply House
Airplanes—Boats—Trains—Race Cars
Miniature Gasoline Engines—Lionel Trains
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy
38 Chauncy Street, Boston

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Floral Valentines
from
PARKER *Florist*
MAIN STREET WAKEFIELD
CRYSTAL 0745

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
45 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Bird and Fish Foods
Peat Moss, Hay, Straw, Fertilizers and Seeds
6 HAVEN ST. Reading Tel. Rea. 1141

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

Star Market Co.
Lowest every day prices on every known brand
Save on quality every day 6 days a week!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD

HAGER'S
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Changes in Family Menus Dictated by Military Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As the American housewife does the family marketing during the coming year, she will become increasingly aware of the fact that food, just as much as tanks, planes, and bullets, is doing its share in winning the war and that she has a part in this victory program.

Many indications of what the housewife and corner grocer may expect for 1942 were presented by leading authorities of the food industries in conventions of the National Canners Association, National Food Distributors Association, National Wholesale Grocers, and affiliated organizations held here the last week of January.

As the year goes on the housewife will find that she will have plenty of food to feed her family during 1942, but that she may have to make some changes in her customary menus. For she is now sharing food, not only with other civilians of the United States, but with the armed forces of this country and with the civilians and soldiers and sailors of the United Nations as well. As a result she will have to do with less of some food products and eventually probably without some luxury items and delicacies.

Priority for the Military

Due to the shortages of tin, she will have less choice of size in canned goods and eventually will not be able to buy small tins at all.

The Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease Administration will have priority over the canned food supply of the nation for 1942, John L. Baxter, chief of the canned foods section, food supply of the War Production Board, told members of the National Canners Association. When this need is filled, he told them, the civilian demand will be considered. The canners were advised not only to step up their production to a marked degree, but also that they will be asked to reserve certain percentages of their 1942 pack for Government use.

Because of their high nutritive value and because of a heavy demand in Great Britain, this is particularly true of peas and tomatoes. Last year's total production of 29,000,000 cases of tomatoes must be increased to 40,000,000, and last year's total of 27,000,000 cases of peas must be raised to 38,000,000 the canners were told.

At the same time they were advised that according to tentative plans the Government will ask for 44 per cent of the asparagus pack, 22 per cent of the lima bean pack, 32 per cent of apples, 30 per cent of tomatoes, 38 per cent of peas, 26 per cent of pears, and 18 per cent of the corn output. Large quantities of applesauce, stringless beans, tomato juice, cherries, peaches, grapefruit, and other common fruits and vegetables will also be purchased.

Canned Goods Warehouse

Government officials revealed that although large quantities of foods, and particularly canned goods are being purchased for the armed forces and for shipment to their various bases, these represent only a portion of the Government purchases, for this country is not only the arsenal of the Allies it is also going to be their canned food warehouse. It was pointed out that Great Britain will become increasingly dependent on the United States for food and that negotiations are underway to supply food to Russia.

It was disclosed that since Dec. 1, more than 2,650,000,000 pounds of agricultural commodities, mostly in concentrated form, were turned over to England and that canned foods represented nearly half of the products in term of pounds of lend-lease items. Evaporated milk, canned pork, fish, tomatoes, pork and beans, and fruit were among the outstanding items. Food for the Red Cross, which thus far has consisted chiefly of flour and canned milk, will include many canned items.

Roy F. Henderson, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told canners that there was no fear of oversupply of food, since the Government is anxious to build up large reserve stocks, so that food will also do its share as one of the first tokens of peace to millions of hungry people.

School Lunch Program

He pointed out also that nutrition standards must be maintained in this country through more adequate supplies of food and that increased food production would help support the Government's expanding school lunch program in co-operation with parents and teachers organizations and other groups.

That this job of production on a wartime basis will not be easy was revealed in the many complex problems facing the canners. Canning officials and can manufacturers attending the convention expect that tin will be alloted only for the canning and preservation of foods for which there is no substitute container.

Many foods and items which can be packaged in other materials are already on the ban list for tin. It is expected that as the shortage becomes more acute the most essential foods and those foods being purchased by the Government will go into tin first and delicacies and luxury items last. To help conserve the limited supply, standardization of can sizes, eliminating many now on grocers shelves, particularly the smaller cans, is predicted.

Increased Use of Glass

Looking to the day when tin may no longer be available, glass which is now used to a small extent is being studied from the viewpoint of production and adaptation of present machinery. The possibility of packing some food products in pre-heated black plate, coated with one or more coats of various lacquers, is still in the experimental stage.

The sugar shortage also presents certain problems, since the canning industry is the third largest industrial user. In an address by A. E. Bowman, chief sugar section, food supply branch of the War Production Board, the canners were advised that although they would be allotted the general requirements for their purposes, they would be expected to make whatever savings possible.

A portion of the share of the food preservation job can be done by frozen food producers and operators of food storage lockers throughout the country, it was disclosed at the Frozen Foods Division of the National Food Distributors Association. Officials have offered the Government the use of a third of the capacity of the 4,500 food storage lockers making available storage space for 250,000,000 pounds of food. Located at strategic points throughout the country this will give the Government a number of important reserve stocks of food. Large quantities of frozen food are now being purchased by the Army and Navy, it was revealed.

Toronto University Research Groups All-Out for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—All advanced research departments of the University of Toronto are working on war problems, according to H. J. Cody, President, in a recent annual report. Research is being carried on, either directly for, or in co-operation with, the Government, he explained.

Men of the Navy, Army and Air Force are being trained in technical subjects, and an extension course is being given in aerial navigation. About 3,500 students are taking military training, and approximately 2,500 undergraduates and graduates, along with 110 members of the teaching and administrative staffs, are on active service or doing special Government war jobs, he stated. Other special courses being taught picked men include intelligence testing, radio technology for the Royal Canadian Navy, a stiff radio course for technicians of the Air Force and Navy ratings, mathematics classes for the Air Force, and a course for dental technicians.

Proof of Egg Is the Eating

DETROIT, Feb. 6 (AP) — A Judge Thomas M. Cotter.

Three men, among them one Asa Wilcox, were before Judge Cotter on charges of selling inedible eggs.

"Nonsense," snorted Mr. Wilcox. "I'd eat any of those eggs."

"Have you got the evidence here?" the Judge asked Ward Brown, State Agricultural Department inspector. Mr. Brown said he had.

"I don't think that's fair," gasped Mr. Wilcox.

"Of course it's fair," retorted Judge Cotter. "You volunteered to eat any of those eggs. Go ahead."

"Look, your honor," Mr. Wilcox remonstrated, "the inspectors had those eggs three weeks. Sure, they're no good now."

Mr. Wilcox didn't eat any of the eggs, but he was convicted and fined $15 by Judge Cotter.

Canada Can Afford U. S. Big Supply of Aluminum

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—Victor T. Goggin, General Manager of Wartime Housing, Ltd., of Canada, said Feb. 3 that Canada, in addition to supplying the wartime aluminum needs of Great Britain and herself, could furnish 750,000,000 pounds of that important metal for the United States within the next two years.

Speaking at a meeting of the Canadian Club, Mr. Goggin said that Canada already had shipped 52,000,000 tons of food and munitions to England. He added that 40,000 workers in Canadian airplane plants had produced 8,500 planes.

Canada, with a population of 11,000,000, has 500,000 men under arms, 150,000 of them abroad, a Navy of 27,000 officers and men manning 300 ships, and 100,000 men in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Premier-Designate In Egypt Pledges General Election

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Egyptian Parliament is to be dissolved to make way for a general election, Premier-Designate Mustapha Nahas Pasha confirmed today.

"We shall not govern dictatorially, but through a freely-elected Parliament," he said, adding assurance that he would abide faithfully by the British-Egyptian treaty, which makes Egypt an ally of Britain.

Head of Egypt's main political party, the Wafd, Mustapha Nahas Pasha was intrusted with forming a Cabinet on his own terms. The Wafd had refused to participate in recent Cabinets on the ground that the parliamentary elections had been unfair.

The Cabinet of Hussein Sirry Pasha resigned four days ago as the aftermath to a student demonstration.

The crisis had its genesis in the British request that Egypt oust Vichy diplomatic representatives.

Young King Farouk first tried to have a Coalition Government formed by the Wafd leader, but finally consented to a new Government on the latter's terms.

Mexicans Contend Japan Plotting

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 6 (AP)—Organized railway workers of Western Mexico issued a signed statement yesterday saying they had information showing Japan is plotting action against Mexico preparatory to a direct attack on the United States from the south.

The statement came from the executive committee of the unionized workers of the Gudalajara and Sinaloa Railway Divisions, comprising workers employed on the Mexican section of the Southern Pacific and on the Mexican National Lines along the coast.

"This committee," the statement said, "has precise data to show that Japan is plotting against Mexico." President Avila Comacho was given the details in a letter.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Excelsior said about 500 members of the crews of 12 Axis merchant ships seized in Mexican ports last spring are being moved from Gudalajara to Perote, in the Gulf Coast State of Vera Cruz.

Soldiers' Bible Requests Prove It 'Best Seller'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Proving that the Bible is still a best seller, 166,101 soldiers in the Fourth Corps Area to date have requested Testaments, according to Col. John Axton, Corps Area Chaplain, "and the requests are still coming in."

When soldiers in the Fourth Corps area were notified that the chief of chaplains would furnish free Testaments as authorized by the faiths to Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish soldiers, a flood of requests began pouring in. Soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., where the largest Infantry School in the world is located, sent requests for Testaments as follows: 19,827 Protestants; 6,455 Catholics, and 843 Jews.

'War Time' All Around Except Telling Weather

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Everything else may go on "War Time" Feb. 9, but not the weather.

Weather officials explained that since weather forecasts must be based on simultaneous observations in as many parts of the world as possible, the Weather Bureau always uses Standard Time in its scientific work, regardless of what other kind of time may be used for other purposes.

The country will turn clocks ahead one hour Feb. 9.

Canada Red Cross Ships Food Parcels To War Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian Red Cross Society has packed and shipped a total of 684,790 food parcels for prisoners of war since Jan. 6, 1941, according to Norman Urquhart, Chairman of the War Parcels Committee, in a recent report.

Of this number, 535,000 parcels were shipped from Toronto and 149,000 from Montreal, packing in the latter city having started on July 23, 1941. Shipments between the two cities are expected to be increased to 40,000 this month. Since last fall, 105,000 parcels for the Australian Red Cross and 27,500 for the New Zealand Red Cross have been packed by the Canadian society, the organizations having undertaken to pay for the parcels.

More than 90,000 acknowledgment cards have been received from British prisoners of war since the shipping of these food parcels commenced. An important function of this branch of Red Cross work is the tracing of missing members of the armed forces and the families of foreign-born Canadians through the office of the International Red Cross in Geneva. Last year some 13,170 messages were received from this organization and forwarded to relatives in Canada. In co-operation with the Dominion Government a Red Cross inquiry bureau has been opened in Ottawa to provide information for relatives of prisoners of war.

Japanese Lose Old Connections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"What number are you calling, please? This from the special operator has a familiar twist in San Francisco these days, aptly telling the condition of affairs in the Pacific. A recent excursion by telephone brought identical answers, but the inflection of the operators' voices varied. Here's how it went:

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce, "Yukon 1622 has been DISCONNECTED."

The Japanese New World Sun (daily), "Fillmore 0095 has BEEN disconnected."

The Japanese American Society of San Francisco, "Garfield 3266 HAS been disconnected."

So have Kinmon Gakuyen (Japanese kindergarten), the Japanese Association of America and San Francisco (Japanese Kyo San Kai), Nippon Yusen Kaisha (NYK Line), the Yokohama Specie Bank, and others.

Y. W. C. A. Groups Active In Civilian Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—More than 100,000 volunteer and 2,544 staff members of the Young Women's Christian Association are now heading that organization's civilian defense work, Y. W. C. A. headquarters here reported in summarizing regional activities since the war began.

The Y. W. C. A. building in San Francisco is being used to care for evacuees arriving there on vessels from Hawaii, while buildings in many cities have been designated as public air-raid shelters and emergency hospitals. The third floor of the San Francisco building has been blacked out to serve as a public raid shelter, headquarters reported.

'Objector' Who Deserted To Face a Court Martial

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6 (AP)—Howard J. Benesch, of Mack, Ohio, yesterday was denied a writ of habeas corpus to free him from military custody and was returned to Fort Thomas, Ky., to face a charge of desertion.

Private Benesch contended before United States Pudge Mac Swinford that as a member of the religious group known as "Jehovah's Witnesses" he was entitled to draft exemption as a minister. He was accused of leaving the military post and mailing back his uniform with a note saying he "wouldn't have any further use for it." Col. Arthur R. Underwood, commanding officer at Fort Thomas, told Judge Swinford that Private Benesch would face a general court martial.

More Comfortable Chairs

The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, has developed a specification for school chairs which is designed to encourage correct posture and promote comfort.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

THE spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce.
But autumn makes them ripe and fit for use.—SIR JOHN DENHAM.

Where Would You Find—

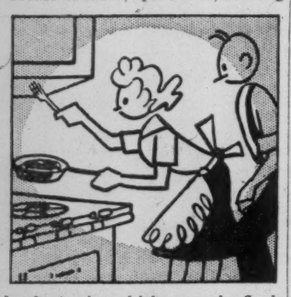
1. Kerguelen Land?
2. Washburn College?
3. Okanagan Valley?
4. The Ludwell-Paradise House?
5. The country of the Ming dynasty?
6. Fort Dearborn?
7. The native land of the discoverer of Florida?
8. Sentinel Dome?
9. A tropic-bird?
10. Mexico's Egypt?

(Answers appear on this page)

Living for Less

Buying Meat

When uncertain about the butchering, it's always best to buy government graded meat. The range is prime, choice, good, commercial and utility. Lower, standard grades are wholesome and nutritious with proper cooking. More than pennies can be saved by using cheaper cuts: shoulders of pork or lamb, breast of lamb, spare-ribs, stewing



beef, stewing chicken, neck, flank and shank of lamb, ox-tail, hearts, kidneys, beef and pork liver. Cheese and egg dishes can substitute for meat two or three times a week. Fish prices and supplies vary. Pork is lowest in autumn; beef usually is fairly steady; chickens, ducks, turkeys, are cheapest in the cold months.

—AP Feature Service

Articles revealing simple methods of solving the high cost of living without reducing living standards will appear from time to time on this page under the title "Living for Less."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A group of uninhabited islands in the southern part of the Indian Ocean.
2. Topeka, Kansas.
3. Famous apple-growing center in British Columbia, Canada; one of the largest orchards in the Empire.
4. One of the noted town houses of Williamsburg, Va.; now restored, it contains Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s collection of American Folk Art.
5. China. A dynasty founded in 1368 by Hung-Wu; it lasted until 1644.
6. A replica of the fort built as a protection against the Indians in 1803, now stands on Lake Michigan at 31st Street, Chicago, Ill.
7. Ponce de Leon was Spanish.
8. Lofty viewpoint in Yosemite National Park, California.
9. An oceanic tern-like bird, found mostly in the tropics, having the two middle tail feathers elongated.
10. San Juan Teotihuacan, 40 miles from Mexico City; famous archeological district containing the Pyramids.

The Art of Assembly

A number of letters have been received asking for a resume of the fundamental principles on which the following article is based. It is a restatement of what has gone before, but for the convenience of many inquirers we have repeated it.

Justice and Courtesy to All

All members of a deliberative body are equal—governed by the same laws, entitled to the same privileges, and subject to the same responsibilities. These are inalienable.

Dr. Theodore Parker once said, "Not I am as good as you are, but you are as good as I am expresses the true spirit of democracy."

It is to maintain this equality and protect each member in his rights against encroachment of them, that rules of order are established; also to promote harmony and efficiency in the conduct of business.

Every member is entitled to introduce business and to take part in debate and to vote on all questions. Every member has the right to nominate a candidate for office if he so desires. When members rise for recognition, the chair must recognize the one who rises first; if he fails to do so, the member has the right to appeal to the house. The chairman can play no favorites. Every member is eligible for office on the same terms as any other member.

If a member makes a motion and it is properly seconded the chair must state it and put it to vote, unless it is out of order; if he does not, the member has the right to put the question himself.

In debate no member may indulge in personalities or refer to another member except in terms of respect; the lowliest and most humble member is under this protection along with the most prominent.

Awana Slaker-James

Daily Anecdote

Not So Practical

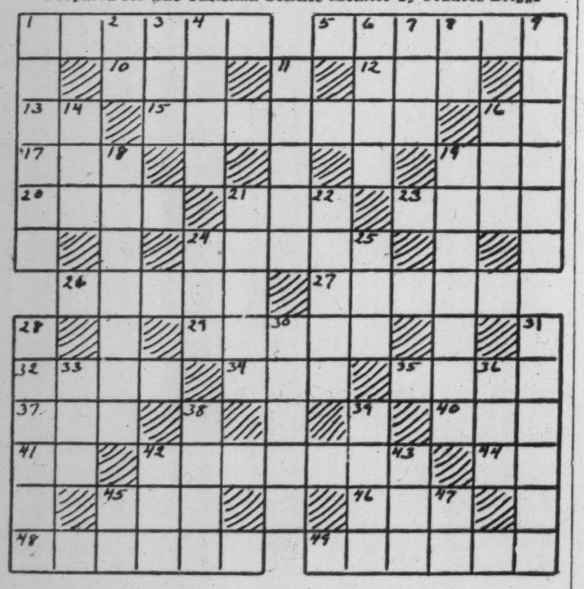
One day during a tour of Europe, that delightful, but somewhat irresponsible American actor, the late Nat Goodwin, remembered a friend back home whose hospitality he had frequently enjoyed; and cabled him, "May I visit you during the last week of September?"

The friend paid six dollars for the message, plus the charges on a reply, which read: "Of course, but don't cable."

Back came a cable, again collect, reading: "Why not?"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

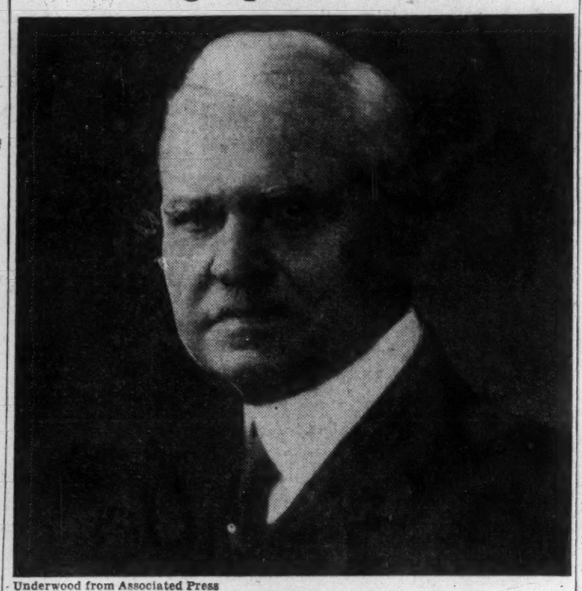
1—Who was author of "The Call of the Wild"?
5—What was first name of Moore, Irish poet?
10—What is a berry or seed of the hawthorn?
12—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Europe?
13—Hush.
15—Who is hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic?
16—If you were in Barcelona, in what direction would you travel to reach Seville (abbr.)?
17—A duplicate.
19—Captain Macheath is hero of a play by whom?
20—What was first name of Jenny Lind's husband?
21—To chop.
23—What is any club used as an offensive weapon?
24—What is the fruit of a palm (pl.)?
27—What do you call the trail of a wild animal?
27—Who wrote Elmer Gantry?
29—What is a rudimentary musical instrument played in the Balkans?
32—The darnel is what?
34—What is name of a genus of rodents?
35—What is a reedlike grass?
37—Tavern.
40—Where is the tympanic cavity?
41—Facsimile (abbr.).
42—What did ancient Greeks and Romans wear for shoes?
44—What is a river of Italy.
45—Dance step.
46—What is insoluble in water?
48—Certain hummingbird is named in honor of what Greek poet?
49—20 Across has but one what?

Down

1—What city has the best harbor in Portugal?
2—What State lies between Vermont and Maine (abbr.)?
3—Any flatfish is what?
4—What was first name of Wister, American novelist?
6—What is one of England's most important seaports?
7—Away.
8—Symbol for masurium is what?
9—Who was Huckleberry Finn's friend?
11—How would you describe nectar?
14—What is a successful dramatic production?
16—What is a baglike part of a plant?
18—What was first name of author of "The Red Badge of Courage"?
19—Most of our Lord's public life was spent in environs of what sea?
21—Who is the horse-trading banker of fiction?
22—Who wrote of Mr. Britling?
24—What is a borsoi?
25—Ocean.
28—Who wrote "Tale of a Tub" (poss.)?
30—What is an undressed leather used in making gloves?
31—How would you describe Hercules?
33—Being.
36—Siesta is what?
38—What is a horizontal mark used in writing or printing?
39—Main thread of a story is what?
42—What is the juice of plants?
43—What is a baronet's title?
45—Pianissimo (abbr.).
47—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines



Underwood from Associated Press

George Washington Goethals

1858-1928

GOETHALS was the engineer who dug the Panama Canal.
As a child he lived in Brooklyn, the son of Dutch immigrants.
At fourteen he entered the College of the City of New York.
At twenty-two he finished military training at West Point.
His high ranking won him a place in the engineering corps.
He worked on fortifications, roads, bridges, locks, dams . . .
Years followed years, and nothing of great importance happened.
Then, Colonel Goethals, at forty-nine, had a great surprise:
The United States undertook to construct the Panama Canal.
And he was singled out for the post of chief engineer.

* * *

TO DIG a forty-mile canal seemed at first a simple task.
Yet for many years men had failed with the project.
Goethals found himself facing three tremendous obstacles:
To cut a waterway through solid rock, and remove mountains;
To divert into a new channel the flow of a turbulent river;
To reconcile the widely different tides of two oceans.
The labor crew spoke no fewer than some forty-five languages.
"The canal is built if we can handle the men," said Goethals.
Therefore he decided to keep in close touch with the workers.
"We all strive together for a common cause," he told them.
"We are all alike wage-earners, all comrades, all brothers . . ."

* * *

THEN WITH a burst of wild enthusiasm the work started.
Powerful steam drills bored gigantic holes into mountains.
Huge shovels dug up earth and dumped it into railroad cars.
Mighty cranes lowered cement blocks to form great embankments.
Now and then, heavy rains resulted in terrific landslides.
Once an earthquake shook the zone to its very foundations . . .
Then came floods from the Chagres River, causing more trouble.
But year in, year out, the digging and the building went on.
Year in, year out, Goethals remained strictly on the job.
At 7 a. m. he usually started out in his little yellow car.
"Hulloo! Here is the brain wagon!" said the men as he passed.
Tall and gray, the Colonel stopped here and there for a chat.
And on rode the little car about the colossal workshop . . .
At night Goethals often "took the canal to bed with him."
As to his Sunday mornings, he gave them up to the "Court."
There, all could go to him with any grievance they might have.
And so a refrain soon echoed throughout the Panama Zone:
"Don't be afraid to state your case . . . the boss will listen!"

* * *

ONE DAY President Wilson pressed a switch in Washington.
It set off a charge of dynamite that blew out a temporary dike.
A flood rushed through a rock-walled rift in the mountains.
The Panama Canal was thrown open to the commerce of the world.
The Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans had suddenly become one.
The water distance New York to San Francisco was cut in half.
This triumph of engineering had been accomplished in nine years.
It had cost approximately $375,000,000.
The earth excavated amounted to 240 million tons . . .
In time, Goethals was appointed Governor of the Canal Zone.
Percy MacKaye described his achievements in these lines:

A man went down to Panama,
Where many a man has died,
To slit the sliding mountains
And lift the eternal tide;
A man stood up in Panama,
And the mountains stood aside.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Definition of "Rhapsody"

In musical terms, a rhapsody is a wild, irregular composition or improvisation. The term was first applied to the books of the Illiad and Odyssey which were at one time lying about in fragments. Some of the bards at one time collected enough pieces to make a connected ballad which they sang in public places. Literally rhapsody means to sew or string together a song.

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, the LORD'S *hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear.*—ISA. 59:1.

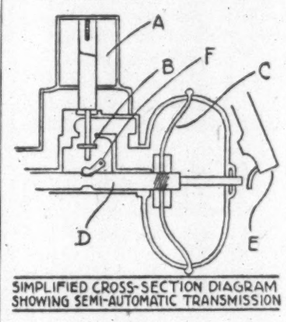
Did You Ever Wonder

How Gear Shifting Can Be Done by Use of Accelerator Alone?

You may have noticed that in some types of windshield wipers the blades will slow or pause when you accelerate or when you are pulling up a grade. Releasing the foot-feed will cause the wiper to resume full-speed operation by restoring the vaccum.

It is to increase or restore the vacuum that the accelerator is raised in one type of semi-automatic automobile gear shift. The increased vacuum, plus spring action, accomplishes the shift for the driver.

In this type of transmission, on lifting the accelerator momentarily a shift from first to second speed will occur at car speeds above about eight miles an hour, and from third to fourth at car speeds above 15 to 17 miles an hour. The shift back occurs en-



SIMPLIFIED CROSS-SECTION DIAGRAM SHOWING SEMI-AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

tirely automatically whenever the car speed drops below the critical speeds of 7 and 13 miles an hour.

The accompanying simplified diagram shows how the shift is accomplished. A governor controls the car speed at which the shift from first to second and from third to fourth speeds takes place. The governor is driven from a gear on the transmission and the Low Range cut-in speed is approximately one-half the car speed for cut-in in High Range.

At speeds below the cut-in speed, a switch in the governor remains closed, grounding and energizing the solenoid, marked A in the diagram. Above the cut-in speed, this switch opens, de-energizing the solenoid, opening the vacuum valve, B. Raising the accelerator increases the vacuum admitted through this valve to the space behind flexible diaphragm, C.

Atmospheric pressure against the opposite side of the diaphragm pushes it, and the diaphragm stem, D, back, releasing the pressure of the stem on the clutch operating lever, E. The diaphragm stem lock, F, drops into a notch in the stem, holding it in place. When the pressure against E is released, the gears are meshed in the second or fourth speed (as the case may be) by spring action through a synchro-clutch.

Another type of transmission has been devised which operates through hydraulic valves and does not require the momentary lifting of the accelerator between speeds.

—W. P. Keasbey

Wide World

U. S. Army's Latest Type Uniforms

Clothes don't make the soldier, but they help, and it's the job of the Army Quartermaster Corps to see that the rapidly expanding Army is well clothed. This picture shows Col. L. O. Brice, Chief of Standardization Branch, Supply Division, inspecting mannequins dressed in various Army uniforms. Left to right, first come the winter combat uniforms (behind Col. Brice) and then the uniform for the parachute jumper, a rubberized outfit, dress uniform, and one for garrison duty in tropical climates.

The Term "Scot Free"

This is a common term to signify freedom from payment or punishment. The term originates from the old legal phrase Scot and Lot which was a levy made on all English subjects according to their ability to pay. The Scot is the tax and the Lot is the allotment or portion of tax money required from each person. To be Scot Free in a legal sense meant to be tax free.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"E" Award

Fort Worth, Texas

"Mother, they have pinned a ribbon on me." These words, coming over long distance telephone from Washington, D. C., needed some explanation. Mrs. John B. Hawley of this city was glad her son, John B. Hawley, Jr., President of the Northern Pump Company, Minneapolis, had wanted her to know about his "ribbon." She was greatly pleased to learn that this ribbon referred to the Navy "E" Award for "outstanding defense production"; that only 14 companies of the many handling Navy contracts have been so honored at this time; that these companies whose production has been on or ahead of schedule, may fly the flag of the Bureau of Ordnance over their plants; that each of the 3,500 employees may proudly wear the "E" button for his patriotic work. To keep the "E" Award a certain standard of production must be maintained. That these employees are desirous of keeping the award is evidenced in the fact that the plant is six months ahead of schedule in production.

And so we know of one mother who proudly displays an "E" lapel button. No wonder Mrs. Hawley was glad to hear about her son's "ribbon."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Some Pajamas!*

By THE HAGERS

SH-H-H!
THE GLOP, I HEARD, RAN EVERYTHING; YOU COULDN'T WHISTLE, QUACK OR SING.
WHEN I FOUND HIM HE'D HEAR FROM ME SOME WORDS IN PRAISE OF LIBERTY.
A CRANE WAS TRYING TO CONFINE WITH CLOTHESPINS SOMETHING TO A LINE.
"PLEASE TELL ME, WHAT ARE THOSE?" I CRIED. "THE GLOP'S PAJAMAS," SHE REPLIED.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strong Temptation*

By LE PELLEY

HASN'T TUBBY OPENED HIS PACKAGE YET ?
NO! HE'S STILL TRYING TO KEEP HIMSELF IN SUSPENSE--
GOOD NIGHT !! THIS CAN'T GO ON FOREVER --
WELL, GO SEE IF YOU CAN DO ANYTHING
TUBBY— WHY DON'T YOU OPEN THAT PACKAGE RIGHT AWAY !! IT MIGHT BE SOMETHING TO EAT AND IT MIGHT SPOIL !!
SOMETHING TO EAT ?
OH ME.... !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Old Saying Revised!*

By RODGERS

Ol' Joe, the hound dog who lives near by, won't let anything interfere with his daily snooze! Not even the rain!
"I'd probably be wet by the time I found shelter, and anyway the rain's nice and warm, besides it won't last long!" he wagged-
"And what's more, by and by, the sun will come out and dry me off - so - do I go dashing around just because we're having a little shower?" he asked-
"I should say not!" he answered himself, "I consider myself too smart to come in out of the rain!"
Well, I must say I've never heard it put just that way before!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Those Congressional Pensions

Fuller information indicates that the pensions for Congressmen, contained in a recent bill revising and extending the civil service retirement system, will not cost so much money as at first reported. But the measure still looks rather bad.

It has already been passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President. Nevertheless such a storm of public opinion is brewing about it that Congress may have to reopen the matter and consider some legislation to amend the act before it goes into effect.

Though interpretations of the statute vary, it appears that pensions up to a maximum of $4,000 a year will be available to Senators or Representatives who have served thirty years or more and are over 60 years of age. Reduced pensions would be available to Congressmen of 62 years of age who had served fifteen years or more. Also, any member serving five years or more would receive a small pension whenever he should reach 62 if he had contributed to the retirement fund.

A little checking of the Congressional Directory will show that the number of members who could qualify for pensions in the larger brackets would be very small. Only a handful in the two houses manage to stay there thirty years. The retirement standards are those which apply to the Government service generally, and men are not often elected to Congress at so early an age as they may be employed in other capacities. The Civil Service Commission estimates that the cost of retiring those eligible would be about $80,000 a year, rather than the millions of dollars that had been talked about.

There are two bad features about this legislation. One is that a few members of Congress this year could qualify for pensions by paying a percentage from only one month's or possibly one day's pay into the retirement fund. Senator Harry F. Byrd urged, when the bill was in the Senate, an amendment to require the equivalent of at least five years' contributions before a member could benefit from the plan.

The other objectionable feature is that members of the legislative branch are voting a benefit to themselves. If these benefits are no greater than in other branches of the Government service or in representative corporations, and if they depend on a reasonable contribution by the beneficiary, that criticism can be surmounted. But Congress should re-examine the legislation to determine if this is the case, and should in any event enact the Byrd amendment requiring a minimum of five years' financial contribution to the system as a basis for pensions.

Labor Board Digs In

The time is fast approaching when the National War Labor Board must talk crisply and decisively on two labor issues close to the heart of the war effort in the United States. One of these is the subject of union security; the other is the matter of wage demands.

Both questions are presented in the Bethlehem Steel-C. I. O. controversy which has just been turned over to the Board by the Conciliation Service. Probably a more definitive judgment on the union security or "closed shop" issue will be arrived at in some case which presents that question alone, since there is a tendency to trade off wage increases for the relaxing of union shop demands.

But sharp wage increases cannot be granted without upsetting the recent price control law and the hope of heading off inflation. The Bethlehem Company avers it already pays the highest wages in the industry, an average of $1.07 an hour. The union contests this figure and asserts the company rate is below the average. This is subject for technical determination.

But there is a question of possibly broader import. That is whether the Board will take into consideration the point that workers particularly in the war industries now receive materially enhanced earnings by reason of fuller employment, including overtime, and that increases in basic hourly rates multiply to high figures at time and a half.

The union security issue does not involve alone the question of the closed shop but of several variations such as the union shop, preferential shop, check-off, and maintenance of membership plan. William H. Davis, chairman of the Board, evidently is reluctant to have one test case act as a precedent for this whole field of cases. He prefers to treat each case "on its own merits."

There is some ground for this, in that such cases represent an almost unlimited variety of circumstances. Yet the Board can scarcely avoid establishing precedents by its decisions so far as they apply to similar cases. To reason otherwise would be unjust and confusing.

It is by this process of precedent that the common law grew up which is the basis of English and American jurisprudence. A similar development seems inevitable in the defining of labor's rights in industry. It will enable the board to settle many disputes through a single decision instead of burdening its docket unnecessarily with cases.

Planes Over Java

News that American P-40's tackled the latest flight of Japanese bombers over Surabaya is the brightest spot in the day's picture of the Pacific. Much can be read between the lines of this report.

It means first of all that a finger has been stuck into the most obvious military hole in the Dutch dike. "Give us fighter planes to stand off the Japanese bombers," has been the cry of the Dutch for weeks. It has been the plainest weakness at Singapore, in the Philippines and all along the barrier the Dutch Indies have so gallantly raised against Japan's drive southward.

Pursuit planes, usually having a range of only 600 or 800 miles, cannot fly to the East Indies. They must go in boats. The news from Java means that fighter planes, pilots, ground crews, and all the supplies and paraphernalia that go with them, have been carried clear across the Pacific and organized for operations from Dutch bases. The only other way for them to get there would be on aircraft carriers, and there is no evidence that American carriers are yet being risked in the narrow waters of the Indies.

With Singapore no longer useful as a naval base, Surabaya is exceedingly important and if some American fighters are now there to defend it there is hope that others will soon arrive. Reports from Burma add to the impression that American planes and pilots are far superior to the Japanese. The vast distances of the Pacific are more formidable enemies of American air power. The news from Java provides a glimmer of hope that they are being conquered.

The Hard Way

Possibly Lincoln—who helped Washington make this month very worth while—would reason about search-and-peck typists in the kindly way he reasoned about common folk. Certainly the number of each of these human species is such as to suggest that they are highly favored. For every one touch-system typist you can find a dozen persons who type with little system and less that could be described as "touch."

The hunt-and-poke "typist" may be a subject of some derision in the secretarial schools. But he must make up in philosophy what he lacks in technique. It is to be doubted whether any adequate typist has ever had to wrestle with such abstruse questions as these: Why, if the finger hits two keys at once, does the wrong key always get to the paper first? Why, when all the letters of a word roll smoothly off one's two index fingers, do these letters appear on the paper in the wrong order? Why is it that the longer a person uses the seek-and-pounce method the less efficient he becomes at it? In everything else, practice makes perfect.

It must not be supposed that the explore-and-dive typist wants answers to any of these questions. Not, in any event, the answers that experts would give. He knows what they would say. In return to which he replies: "I cna't teak time now to laren ohw to use hte touhc*ssytem; I hvea to tpye out a lnog mansucprit."

Does he seem illogical? In a world that compromised with aggression until aggressors were armed to the teeth, that scrapped the League of Nations instead of reforming it, that chose to conduct trade over the highest possible barriers; in a world where people put off until tomorrow anything that ought to be done today—in such a world has not the look-and-labor "typist" a secure niche in society? He does it the hard way.

It must break the junkman's heart to see all those photos of what the Germans are leaving behind in Russia.

Seriously, in view of the rubber shortage can't something be done with all that chicle?

Anybody could step on the starter, but who knows how to hitch up a horse?

Defer Disability Insurance

"I hold the view that a time of crisis is no time for a radical change in the social structure," Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, told a House Committee last summer.

Dr. Parran had been asked what he thought of the possible introduction of compulsory health insurance. Today this is not an issue; but its elder brother, compulsory disability insurance, has unexpectedly become so.

In a move largely obscured by the war news, the Social Security Board prevailed on President Roosevelt to recommend disability insurance in his recent budget message to Congress.

Historically, disability insurance, which is insurance against loss of wages due to illness, preceded health insurance. Many authorities in Europe class disability insurance as part of the system of health insurance.

Dr. Parran's judgment that this is "no time for a radical change in the social structure" would apply almost as well to disability insurance. The plan would set up a huge system of Government insurance financed by pay-roll taxes, costing at maturity between $750,000,000 and $1,250,000,000 a year.

Perhaps the most hazardous aspect of the disability proposal is that if voted, this insurance would provide a natural wedge for compulsory health insurance. It would be argued that the cost of compensating for disability would be needlessly high, if wage-earners generally did not receive the medical care considered necessary to return them to work as soon as possible. As the means of providing the medical care, health insurance would be urged.

Since it has become plain at Washington that compulsory health insurance cannot now get through Congress, the enthusiasts for social insurance have concentrated on disability insurance.

If necessary to tax against inflation, it would be preferable to levy taxes to pay off the cost of the war, impose compulsory savings, or adopt other means rather than to introduce a new type of social insurance.

Obviously there is no war need for disability insurance. The emergency should not be used as an excuse to put it over.

Down the Middle of the Road

Congressmen Are People

By Erwin D. Canham

Some people out in Spokane—and we will bet there was a press agent or smart newspaperman in the crowd—have organized a Bundles for Congress movement. It is very funny. Any jokes about Congressmen are always taken to be funny, per se. The Nation, by and large, has regarded the average Congressman down through the years as something halfway between Public Buffoon Number One and Universal Aunt.

But it isn't fair. Congressmen aren't as ridiculous as all that. They couldn't be. And so, if anybody is interested, we think they ought to organize a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Congressmen. This will serve the very important democratic purpose of preserving respect for our highest legislative bodies, and it will protect the feelings of 531 sensitive men and women.

Sensitive? you say. Congressmen? Ha, ha! But wait before you turn on the vials of mirth. Congressmen *are* sensitive, extremely sensitive, and they are all persuaded that the public hand is turned against them. They are as acutely alert to criticism as a Gallup poll; indeed, more so. One or two members of Congress are reported to have *both* ears to the ground.

* * *

Once upon a time we spent three months, morning, noon, and part of the night, in the company of seventy Congressmen and their wives. It was a revealing experience. They were people! Some of them were as cultured and some of them were as crude as any group of seventy lawyers or similar professional men drawn from all the various communities of America.

One of them could quote Shakespeare, Milton, and the Bible almost ad lib. Another knew his ancient Greek. Another was the best shuffleboard player we ever met. Another could cook a meal of hog jowl and turnip greens to the taste of the best home kitchen in the State of Arkansas. Another could sing "Listen to the Mocking Bird" with whistling variations so that you thought you were plumb back in Cottonwood Corners listening to the minstrel show. And another would read and study all the time.

In Washington, and in their home districts, the lives of these Congressmen are not so alluring as you might think. They receive salaries of $10,000 a year and various additions such as secretary hire, transportation mileage, free haircuts and mineral water. In return they are public servants. There is no better word for it. They are servants of their constituents. And the sovereign voters are always on the job to get their money's worth.

In the first place, although $10,000 a year is more than most Congressmen seem ever to have earned at home, they have expenses which eat deeply into it. They have to keep up their residence back home, and purchase highly expensive housing in Washington—hotel, apartment, boarding-house or home. They have to pay Washington prices for most of their other needs. They have to maintain considerably more expensive office staffs, and usually an office back home as well, than they would have done if they had stuck to private life. They have to travel home far more frequently than their mileage would cover.

They have to think constantly about getting re-elected, and that inevitably means money. Contributions to worthy causes; speech-making and glad-handing tours; expenses of campaign workers; literature and buttons; etc., etc. It is surprising how many demands for money there are that can't be avoided by the public man.

But worst of all, they are at the incessant beck and call of the constituents. Job hunters are as persistent as potato bugs, particularly for Congressmen from districts within 500 miles of Washington. The life of a Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Virginia Congressman can under no circumstances be called his own. They are obligated not only to seek jobs for the faithful, but to perform almost any other needed service. It used to be free seeds, but now it's benefit payments and blackout advice. The time and energies of the Congressman's wife must always be on tap to escort visiting constituents around Washington. "Oh, spring!" said a Congressman's wife to us once, with ineffable loathing. "That's when the constituents come to town. It's awful!"

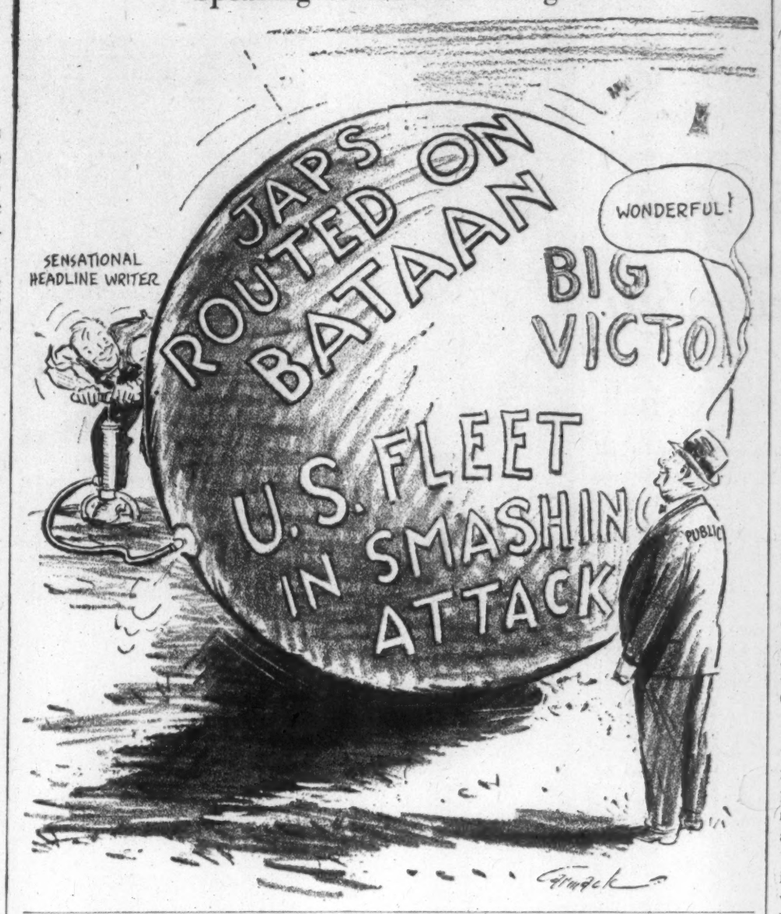
* * *

There is another side to the picture. We do not pretend that all Congressmen are earnest, faithful, intelligent, honest. Some of them are pettifogging, unworthy, selfish, stupid, financially unscrupulous. But more of them belong to the first group than the public generally recognizes. More of them are trying hard and conscientiously to do a good job—within the framework of elections every two years for Representatives—than "Bundles for Congress" would suggest.

And a great many of them are worried about their personal future when their children may be at the most expensive age, their law practice contacts may be attenuated, and some young sprout comes along and defeats them for re-election. That explains the strength of the pension or social security movement in Congress, in the face of expected and inevitable public ridicule. Possibly the movement is ill-advised, but it springs from deep roots.

So we suggest the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Congressmen. We know it won't get anywhere. A Congressman can expect little beyond the bitter-sweet mixture of plaudits and scorn. He has asked for it when he demanded the public's franchises. But he still feels very, very sorry for himself, in spite of the elephantine hide he wears in public. And he doesn't want Bundles. He wants comprehension and the respect of human beings as a human being. He ought to have it. Well, some of them ought to, anyway.

Speaking of Inflation Dangers—



"One-Horse Open Sleigh" No More

Although winter travel seldom is possible in the Prairie Provinces of Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta) on any but the main highways, it has been made much more comfortable, and in many cases, much speedier in the past twelve or fifteen years. Not so many years ago the ultimate in sleighs was the light cutter, pulled by one or two good driving ponies. Today, if a young fellow called for his girl-friend with one of these, she would have ground for declining. These days, unless a man has a closed-in, heated sleigh, he may be made to feel socially inadequate.

Looking back, it seems strange that we were willing for so many years to ride out in the cold of thirty or forty below zero. Yes, we seldom stayed at home simply because it was cold. Usually the family traveled in the "bob sleigh"—the common term for a pair of sleigh bobs and an ordinary grain box. For a light rig, the "jumper" was popular. This was entirely homemade, a box, more or less artistically built, fastened to runners made of 2x8 or 2x10-inch lumber.

The evolution of the heated sleigh was similar to that of the gasoline tractor. In each case the early models were heavy and unwieldy. The covered "van" was about ten feet long and five feet wide. It usually was made of one-inch lumber, with a frame of 2x4s, and was mounted on a set of sleigh bobs. A small air-tight heater provided warmth. A heavy draught team was required to pull it. A very cozy rig if you were in no hurry to get anywhere.

* * *

A great contrast is the modern outfit. It usually is about six feet long, three feet wide, and four feet high. It provides ample room for five adults and two small children. The material is three-ply veneer. The runners may be purchased, but usually are more sturdy if made in the farm workshop, or by a blacksmith. I am thinking of one which has runners made of the frame of a Model T Ford. In another the frame of an old seed drill was utilized. A discarded car bumper is excellent material for shoeing for the runners. (Hard on steel drills, though.)

Tiny stoves are made in various shapes. One of the best I have seen was made of a mail box of the kind you see along any rural route. Steel braces fasten it securely to the floor.

A very light rig is possible when the sides are of canvas. Some prefer to have no stove in the sleigh, using a coke-burning foot-warmer and plenty of blankets. Such a rig is very satisfactory for use with a fast team of ponies.

* * *

Snowmobiles, or more correctly, snow planes, are the speediest means of travel on snow-filled roads. These are driven by propeller at the rear of the machine. They travel on three metal runners, two at the rear and one in front, which is used in steering. Some of them have a speed of thirty-five to forty miles per hour. They are much used by doctors and liverymen, but are less frequently owned by farmers.

The forerunner of the snow plane was the snowmobile. Instead of deriving its power from a propeller, it was driven by a caterpillar tread from power delivered through the rear axle. In other words, its appearance was similar to a double rear-wheeled truck, with a caterpillar track on each side, running over the tires. The axles, front and rear, were shortened so the tracks would follow the sleigh roads. Their speed was about 15 miles per hour.

Sing if you will of the fun of riding in "a one-horse open sleigh." Today's prairie-landers demand comfort—and a bit more speed, please.

J. T. E.

The Wide Horizon

The Rubber Situation

By J. J. Newman

Vice-President, the B. F. Goodrich Company

In an Address in Boston

War in the Pacific has brought on a rubber emergency that directly or indirectly affects everybody. Rubber is vital to our military and naval operations. It can make or break the smooth functioning of industry and transportation that make our country the "arsenal of democracy." And it is a big factor in the everyday lives of 130,000,000 Americans.

How fast we win this war will be the determining factor wherever rubber is concerned. That is because virtually all of our rubber, normally 97 per cent of it, comes from the Far East.

I wonder if you fully appreciate what that means? Of the 815,725 tons of rubber imported into the United States in 1940, 426,563 tons, or 52 per cent, came from the Malay Peninsula; 287,402 tons, or 35 per cent, came from the Netherlands East Indies, which we are fighting to hold right now. The remaining 10 per cent, to make up the 97 per cent, came from other Far Eastern countries.

Let me give you some idea of how much rubber we use. Last year the total consumption in this country was about 766,000 tons. That, of course, was abnormally high, due to stepped-up production for military needs. In only one year prior to that, 1940, when we used 648,000 tons, did we run over the 600,000-ton mark.

* * *

Fortunately, and let us be thankful for that, the use of rubber and the arrival of rubber in our country is not shut off completely. We have a sizable stockpile of crude rubber, estimated by Mr. Jesse Jones at approximately 600,000 tons.

Assuming that no more rubber did come in from the East Indies, our stock on hand would only last about fifteen to eighteen months in servicing the military and naval requirements of the United Nations. . . . Rubber can be obtained from sources other than the Far East. But the big factor is time. Millions of rubber trees are still growing in the Amazon jungles which originally supplied the seeds that have grown into the Far Eastern plantations. But Brazil has never supplied more than 45,000 tons in any one year, and last year's shipments totaled 17,600 tons, not all of which came to the United States. Great difficulties are encountered in attempting to obtain greater tonnage of rubber from the jungles. Plantations have been started in this hemisphere but it takes six years to grow a producing rubber tree.

We believe the country has resources to keep most of our automobiles in condition for necessary service for from a year and a half to two years. . . .

Last year—1941—about 40,000,000 tires were sold for replacement purposes, which was almost five million more than were sold the year before. This means there are many miles of wear in tires on older cars.

To replace tires that will be giving out, we will have to rely on retreading and the purchase of used tires that still have mileage in them.

Last year about 8,000,000 tires were retreaded and it is estimated that from fifteen to twenty million can be retreaded in the 4,400 shops now in operation in this country. That means we can expect at least five million more tires than last year from this quarter, if camelback supplies for retreading are available. Camelback is the uncured tread-rubber used in this operation. . . .

* * *

Then we have a stock of finished tires on hand, in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks. At the first of the year that meant about two and one-half million truck tires and about six million passenger car tires. As we go on, the trend will be to use more and more reclaim to stretch our reserve of crude. In 1941 there was produced about 285,000 tons of reclaim. It is estimated that present reclaim plants, if run seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day, could produce 330,000 tons in 1942.

It is also estimated that there is enough scrap rubber available to get somewhere between 450,000 and 500,000 tons of reclaim per year, which would not be coming in until 1943, as it would take almost that long to enlarge present facilities. But I want to sound a note of warning here. Unless scrap rubber is collected in larger quantities, we are facing a much more dismal future. We will be depending heavily on reclaimed rubber, and we need scrap. An all-out and continual nationwide effort to collect scrap rubber is the keystone of our program to keep cars operating. This program will have to be a government "must."

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